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# NAVY

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## A SCHOOL FOR ARMORERS.

As a help toward restoring the arms trade to this country a school for armorers is to be established in Springfield, Mass., on the plan of the one at Liege, in Belgium. The Springfield "Republican" tells us that Capt. John T. Thompson, of the armory, visited this school when he was abroad last summer, and, becoming much interested in the idea, has given it careful thought and study. He is enthusiastic over it, and will probably try to interest some of the large small-arms manufacturing concerns in forming such a school in this country and locating it in Springfield. The object of the school is to train young men to become expert in gun-making, so that they can fill responsible positions before they become old. The work done in the school would be largely of a practical nature, but some theoretical work would be introduced. The expense of the school would be borne by the various small-arms companies, and there would be no charge made to the pupils. That city is a suitable location for such a school because of the national armory, the Smith & Wesson and the Stevens Arms Company being there. Then there is the small-arms museum at the armory, which is the finest in the country. The work which would be done in the school would be furnished by the various companies, and the man doing the work would have 25 per cent. of the money for which the piece was sold. A part would go toward the running expenses of the school, and the rest to the manufacturer.

The Liege school is a private corporation, and has the very best and latest machinery and a modern plant. It is known as the Liege Technical School for Armorers. No boy over 18 years of age is taken as a pupil, and the course of study covers three years. At the end of that time skilled workmen are turned out, proficient in any line they may select, or all-round workmen such as are seldom found elsewhere. All the elements of the manufacture of steel are taught, and the last year is devoted to specialization. The instructors are practical men taken from the big shops, and some theorists are included to teach drawing and other similar studies. All the European governments are benefitted by this great school, and this Government, as well as the private shops, would be benefitted if the school was started here. A table published by the "Militar-Wochenblatt" shows that the German Mauser leads the world in small arms,

Germany having the .3128 caliber Mauser, Belgium, Argentina, Peru and Turkey the .3029, Chile, Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay, Bolivia, the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, Mexico and Serbia the .277, Sweden the .2574, and China and Spain the M. 93. This is a total of seventeen, or more than one-half the thirty-one countries named. The Mannlicher comes next, with five countries—Austria (.3168), Italy (.2574), Bulgaria (.3168), Roumania (.2574) and Holland (M. 93). The Krag-Jorgensen (.302) is used by the United States Army, Denmark (.3168) and Norway (.2575). The Lebel (.3168) is France's favorite weapon, the Kropatschek (.3168) Portugal's, the Schmidt (.297) Switzerland's, the Gras (.435) Greece's. England has the Lee-Netford (.303), and the American Navy the Lee (.237). It will be observed that the smallest caliber rifle in use is that of our Navy. Russia uses the same caliber as that of our rifle, fifteen countries a rifle of smaller caliber and twelve one of larger caliber. Leaving out Greece, with its old .435 Gras, the caliber of Army rifles vary between the .2574 and the .3168 caliber. Five European States, France, Austria, Denmark, Portugal and Bulgaria, follow Germany's lead, with the .3168 caliber. Mexico and the Spanish-American States, with the exception of Peru, have the .277.

Time was when the American small arms were in as general use all over the world as the German Mauser is now, and there are some who think that the inhospitality shown to American invention by Army boards has had something to do with the change. Now our Army carries a foreign weapon with a name which twists an American jaw in pronouncing it. We have always stoutly contended for American weapons, and have always believed, as we do still, that it was as unwise as it was unnecessary to go abroad for a small arm. We have driven into exile by our want of liberality toward Yankee talent such men as Hotchkiss, Maxim and others, and have lost the trade which would have covered the country with arsenals upon which we could have drawn in case of need. We cannot say how far this result is due to the disposition of some officials to guard themselves with triple bars lest they suffer from the contamination of unofficial suggestion, but certainly the spirit toward American inventors by Army boards has not always been as liberal and helpful as it should be. Our Ordnance Corps has men who can infuse it with the spirit of liberality which characterizes the Engineer Corps under its new chief, and we trust that advantage will be taken of the opportunity that now offers to place one of them at its head.

## COMPULSORY RETIREMENT.

The present commander-in-chief of the British Army, Earl Roberts, is nearly seventy years old, and Viscount Wolseley, who was recently relieved from the command, is in his sixty-ninth year. They do not appear to think in England that sixty-four years is the limit of a soldier's capacity for active duty.

Our compulsory retirement law, passed in 1882, owes its enactment, in part, at least, to the indignation excited in the mind of General Sherman, then in command of the Army, because Gen. E. O. C. Ord was retired by President Hayes in advance of General McDowell, who was his senior in rank and years, and at a time when Ord could ill afford to go. The matter of retirements up to that time was in the hands of the President, and his act of injustice to Ord made Sherman a strenuous advocate of a law which should deal with all alike. So strong was his sense of justice that he refused to take advantage of the offer he received to exempt him from the operation of the new retirement law.

Attention is now called to the fact that General Clous,

who was too old to hold the place of judge advocate general, is not too old to be retained to assist the Government in the prosecution of Carter's alleged associates in the conspiracy case. The New York "Sun" says:

"Probably, indeed, his capacity to discharge the duties of a military lawyer are at their very zenith. And the same may be truthfully said of nine out of every ten Army officers retired by operation of law. Lieutenant General Schofield wrote one of the most luminous and interesting autobiographies extant after his retirement in 1895, and at seventy he is still a physically vigorous and mentally capable man. Major General Howard was in every way more able to command an army at his retirement for age in 1894 than in 1864 when he marched to the sea with Sherman. At seventy-one he is still an active and useful citizen of the Republic."

"Major Gen. Wesley Merritt retired last year at sixty-four. With the exception of his gray hair and experience Merritt is not much less a boy and far more fit to exercise command than when he fought so effectively with Sheridan thirty-six years ago. Gen. Richard Q. Drum, who retired eleven years ago, is apparently as capable at seventy-five of directing the Adjutant General's Department as he was in 1880, when the inexorable law operated to compel him to step out. Mentally and physically vigorous, he still keeps step with the times."

"The case of Major Gen. William B. Shafter is still more significant. Retired two years ago in the permanent establishment, he is still retained in the active service as a Volunteer major general, and is efficiently commanding an important military department. Only a year prior to his retirement for age General Shafter at Santiago achieved one of the most important victories in American military history. His retention of the Volunteer commission and acceptance of the departmental command is proof positive that he retired reluctantly. He still desired active service and deemed himself competent to command, as most others did."

"It is needless to multiply instances. In Washington where the retired Army officers are seen in greatest numbers, of all ranks and degrees of deterioration from advancing years, the observer requires no further evidence than his eyes that nine of every ten are retired long before their powers are exhausted. It is undeniable, however, that the best interests of the Service require that in some manner the mossbacks be sidetracked, and the system of compulsory retirement is doubtless the fairest method of accomplishing this end."

"But it is generally agreed by the best friends of the Army that the law should be modified to say sixty-eight years as the best, subserving both the interests of the Government and the Army. The theory of the retirement law is that at the age of sixty-four an officer has largely if not wholly lost his capacity for usefulness. Very few military authorities longer believe any such nonsense. Its ostensible object is wholly negated by the foregoing examples and what is patent on every hand. The real object is to expedite promotion."

That distinguished French Navy authority, the "Armee et Marine," of Paris, in discussing American naval plans in connection with a beautiful half page picture which it prints of the U. S. S. Indiana, makes these important remarks: "The question of submarines occupies public opinion in the United States as elsewhere and it seems to be regretted there that the House of Representatives did not feel the necessity of giving greater extension to the construction of these small vessels. It is worth while remarking that the majority of the Powers that had affected to despise the submarines appear to have changed opinion, and that certain of them, England among them for example, have given orders for their construction. It would be lamentable, indeed, if the United States should lose the lead it has already gained in this matter, and if their experience should not profit foreign nations."



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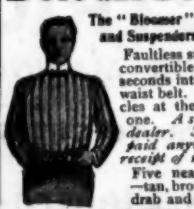
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## HOW LIEUT. TAYLOR LOCATED AGUINALDO.

The first news to his friends in America of the prominent part played in the capture of Aguinaldo by Lieut. James D. Taylor, Jr., 24th Inf., came in our issue of May 18 (page 917), when we described, briefly, the manner in which he sent to General Funston the information that led to the capture of the Filipino leader. An Army officer sends us the following details of Lieutenant Taylor's splendid work:

Prior to Aguinaldo's capture there was stationed at Pantabangan, Luzon, in the seclusion of the Caraballo Mountains, seventy-five miles from the railroad, a company of the 24th Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Taylor. In May, 1900, Procopio Linsangan, a brother of the local presidente, Serafin Linsangan, was appointed chief of police. Procopio gladly took the oath of allegiance and soon won the respect and friendship of the commanding officer and the surgeon, at whose quarters he was a frequent and welcome visitor. Procopio loved music, and several times spoke to the commanding officer about organizing a band. So, one day last August, he got a pass for himself and several natives to visit Manila, for the purpose of purchasing instruments for the local band.

One day after Procopio had left for Manila Don Juan, who was wont to give the commanding officer lessons in Spanish, became very confidential, and informed Lieutenant Taylor that "Procopio Linsangan" was in reality Major Nasario Alambra, of the insurrecto army, commanding that section of the country; that he had come to Pantabangan several months before Lieutenant Taylor's arrival and informed the presidente that, "by order," he would be his brother, "Procopio;" that a number of Major Alambra's soldiers had been living in Pantabangan right along, their rifles being hidden on a mountain near by, and that the native who had been working for Lieutenant Taylor was one of Alambra's soldiers. Indeed, "Procopio Linsangan" had not gone to Manila, but had left for Isabela Province with forty soldiers to join Aguinaldo.

From that day Lieutenant Taylor was incessant in his efforts to get information that would disclose the whereabouts of Aguinaldo. On the morning of Feb. 8, 1901, several rebels surrendered at Pantabangan. They were deserters from Alambra's forces and said they were weary of fighting. Here is where Lieutenant Taylor's tact came into play. He suspected these men knew of Aguinaldo's whereabouts, and decided to try kindness upon them. They were permitted to sleep with their families, whom they had not seen for a long time. Measurably touched by this unexpected leniency they were in a softened mood the next morning, when they were to take the oath of allegiance. They were told they would not be punished if they told the truth. The first man to be questioned was a rebel sergeant, named Ambrosio Sanz, who was in charge of the surrendered squad. He admitted that he had some letters on leaving Palanan (the place where Aguinaldo was captured), but being fired on by soldiers from Baler he had lost them in the excitement. From the other prisoners, who were questioned separately and little by little, it was brought out that Sanz had concealed letters at San Juan. Lieutenant Taylor, with Decampo, one of the prisoners, hastened there without delay and secured a bundle of letters addressed to Alambra's wife and to the presidentes of Pantabangan, Carrangian and Puncan. The bundle also contained a pass dated Jan. 11, signed by Alambra, for Sergeant Sanz and thirteen privates, who had been instructed to construct and stock with provisions a cuartel in the mountains near Pantabangan. The presidentes of Pantabangan, Carrangian and Puncan were to furnish the labor, material and provisions.

That afternoon the surrendered insurgents were summoned to appear before the commanding officer again. Decampo was asked when he had left Palanan, to which he replied: "Some time in November," whereupon the question was thoroughly explained and asked a second time. He replied: "December 22." The sentinel was then called and directed to confine Decampo, who became excited and wished to say more. Lieutenant Taylor answered: "I wish to talk with you no further, as you are lying to me."

Decampo thereupon admitted he had been lying, but promised to tell the truth if given another chance, adding that he was afraid he would be killed if he told all he knew. Lieutenant Taylor assured him that he would be fully protected. He was then asked: "Where is Aguinaldo?" and replied: "At Palanan, under the name of Teniente Abanderado." Upon being further questioned he described the trails, location and size of the town, the number of troops, etc., stating it would be impossible to reach Palanan from the Isabela side, as that approach was well guarded and entrenched. However, no attack being expected from the sea, no guard was kept on that side at night.

The next morning bright and early Decampo appeared at Lieutenant Taylor's quarters and reported there were more insurgents in the paddy-fields near by, whom he thought he could induce to surrender. He was given permission to try, and several hours later returned with three men. Soon after their surrender had been

accepted, the spokesman of the party took from a small satchel, concealed under his shirt, a bundle of letters, which he handed to Lieutenant Taylor, saying: "I have been having a very hard time, and wish to wash my hands of the whole business."

These letters were addressed to Baldomero Aguinaldo, Simeon Tecson, Urbano Lacuna, Pablo Tecson and Teodorico Sandico, "Wherever found."

About 11 p. m., Feb. 10, Lieutenant Taylor sent to General Funston all the letters in question, the information that made possible the conception and execution of General Funston's plans.

Aguinaldo was captured on March 23. In our issue of April 6 (page 773) we described General Funston's movements prior to the departure of his expedition. He arrived in Manila on Feb. 18 from San Isidro, province of Nueva Ecija, just eight days after Lieutenant Taylor had sent him the letters, showing that he lost no time in carrying out his plans.

## BRITISH IRONCLADS AT KINBURN.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 9, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

You will please pardon me for referring to those floating batteries again. I do so to say that where ever you got your information in regard to them, it is not correct. In your issue of June 1 is a statement that they did not get to the Black Sea until a week after the fall of Kinburn. I know that is not correct; I know that every one of the Glatton's crew got a medal for being present at the bombardment and surrender of Kinburn, and the Meteor got there the morning after the surrender. How can the statement of June 1 and that of May 4, which states that the floating batteries did good service at Kinburn and elsewhere, agree? Another mistake is, that they went out in charge of frigates. I will not speak for the Glatton, as I did not see her from the time we left her in Portsmouth until we saw her in Constantinople. I can, however, speak for the Meteor; the evening she left Sheerness on her voyage she was taken in tow by the Rhodantheus, a sidewheeler of six guns, not a frigate, the only ship which had any connection with the Meteor until she got to Constantinople. You would say they were not seaworthy had you been on board the Meteor and seen the seams of the deck open in a heavy sea. I'll stand by every word I have stated.

WILLIAM CALLINAN.

The statement to which our correspondent objects was made on the authority of Sir Thomas Brassey and of Wilson, the author of "Ironclads in Action." In Mr. Wilson's work it is stated that on Sept. 5, 1854, the Emperor Napoleon ordered the construction of five floating armored batteries. As soon as three of these were ready they "were sent out to the East in charge of frigates," arriving in time to take part in the bombardment of Kinburn, Oct. 17, 1855. Of the English ironclads Glatton, Meteor, Thunder and Trusty, Mr. Wilson says: "They could, in the words of a contemporary writer, neither steam, sail, nor steer, so they were not altogether satisfactory. They failed to arrive in time to play any part in the war." In his work on "The British Navy," Vol. I, Sir Thomas Brassey says: "The three English vessels and the French ships, Devastation, Lave and Tonnante, were despatched to the Black Sea. The French ironclads took part, on Oct. 17, 1855, in the bombardment of Kinburn, and rendered excellent service. The English vessels did not arrive until Oct. 24." This was a week after the fall of Kinburn, as we stated. Our statement as to the vessels being taken to the Crimea by frigates was intended to apply only to the French ironclads which were at Kinburn.

## A PRIVATE OPINION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

B. B. Chamberlain, private Company B, 21st U. S. Infantry, takes a satiric view of the Philippines, concerning which he writes to the Dover (N. J.) "Iron Age," from Santa Cruz, Marinduque, P. I., as follows:

"The Philippines are a bunch of trouble, death and destruction gathered together on the western horizon of civilization. The climate is a combustion of electrical charges especially adapted to raising Cain. The soil is extraordinarily fertile in raising large crops of insurrections and trickery. The inhabitants are very industrious, the chief occupation being trench-building, giving poisoned water to American soldiers, making bolos and knives, and unloading Remington cartridges. The amusements for the male sex are cock fighting, monte, theft and cheating; for the females, to catch an American soldier bathing, get between him and his clothing and remain there until they are obliged to go away. Their diet consists of raw fish, dried snails, boiled rice, stewed rice, fried rice and—rice. The rivers are serpentine in their

courses, the waters running in a manner contrary to all known laws of nature. The principal exports of the islands are rice, hemp, sick soldiers and contagious diseases. The principal imports are American soldiers, arms and ammunition, rum, beer and tobacco. Malaria is so common that on numerous occasions the islands have been seized by a chill. Manila, the capital and principal city, is situated on Manila bay, a large land-locked body of water, full of filth, sharks and submarine boats which the United States Government has forgotten to raise. Cavite, the next city in importance, is noted for its natural facilities for a naval station and its large number of saloons and Chinios. The towns are aggregations of shacks, full of filth, fleas, cur dogs and corruption. The dogs, cats, chickens, pigs, monkeys, bedbugs, lice and family all sleep together on terms of equality.

"The Philippines would be an appropriate present to a deadly enemy. The native is a friend at the point of the bayonet. The climate is pleasant and healthy for tarantulas, roaches, scorpions, centipedes, snakes and alligators. The soil is adapted to raising foul odors and breeding diseases, and the islands in general are a God-forsaken, cannibalized, Aguinaldo-infected blot on the face of God's green earth."

## GUN FIRE AND THE CLOUDS.

The Weather Bureau has thought it necessary to issue a statement that the idea that hailstorms and frosts can be controlled by cannon firing is a delusion. They say: "The great processes going on in the atmosphere are conducted on too large a scale to warrant any man or nation in attempting to control them. The energy expended by nature in the production of a hailstorm, a tornado or a rainstorm exceeds the combined energy of all the steam engines and explosives in the world. It is useless for mankind to combat nature on this scale."

The Bureau apparently would have little respect, then, for the idea so tenaciously held by many that have taken part in big battles, that heavy firing brings on rain, and would probably relegate it to the lumber room of superstitions, for it must be plain that if gun fire can bring rain it is equally likely it can have such an effect as is claimed for it in the matter of hail clouds. It will be remembered that one of the strongest objections made to lightning rods was that such tiny things could not be expected to interfere with so intense and destructive a force as a thunderbolt.

In these days when electrical disturbances can be propagated through miles of space and recorded without wires it is not easy to define positively man's limitations in affecting the atmosphere. The Bureau might well reflect on the danger of taking a dogmatic position when its own pretensions to "read the air" and to predict the state of weather have been the subject of a wide popular skepticism, the more pronounced, perhaps, since the service passed out of the control of Army people who had the courage of their convictions, and such ambiguity of prediction as "unsettled weather" has come into vogue to cover a multitude of meteorological errors like those we have noted of late in the "indications" given out for New York, particularly the prophecy of fair weather preceding the recent four-day rain, when three areas of low pressure between New York and Florida were shown on the very map that "breathed promise of merry sunshine." We observe, too, that the New York predictions nowadays have a way of frequently omitting any reference to the most important phase of the weather. In the midst of a hot "spell" we are often told something like this: "Continued fair; winds shifting to westerly," the silence on the question of temperature being marked and disappointing.

Our progressive French contemporary, "Armée et Marine" of Paris, not long ago had a long description with illustrations of the anti-hail artillery used in the wine sections of France, and treated the subject as one worthy of serious thought, inclining on the whole to a not unfavorable opinion of the scheme. It is, of course, not seriously considered anywhere that the firing of Krag bullets or six-pounders into a cloud will destroy its capacity as a hail producer. The projectiles fired for the purpose of disturbing the clouds are different from the missiles of ordinary warfare, and the guns from which they are discharged are made specially for the purpose.

The 17th Infantry Band rendered "The Civil War" selection on the plaza of Dagupan, Luzon, recently. Thirty men were in the battle, each with fifty rounds of blank cartridges. When the roar of musketry opened, recalling familiar events of the past war, many of the natives of Dagupan became alarmed and began to leave the city in large numbers. They thought that hostilities had really opened at that place, and the custom of packing up and leaving for other haunts soon took hold of them. "The imitation of a train running at full speed, the cavalry charge and the battle was a difficult one and great credit is due the 17th Infantry Band for the success achieved," says the correspondent of the Manila "Times."

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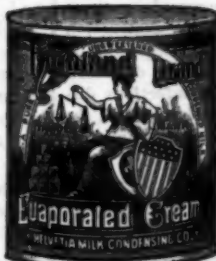
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**MORAL STANDARDS AND FIG LEAVES.**

Taking a Cleveland (O.) paper to task for saying that it was largely the American soldier who consumed the American liquor in Manila, the "Philippines Argonaut" well points out that such criticism is based on the ridiculous assumption that the soldier is the only American in Manila, whereas, as a matter of fact, there are more American civilians than American soldiers there. There are not over 2,000 troops in Manila, and there are more than that number of American civilians. There are many Europeans, Australians and persons of other nationalities. Manila clears more ships daily than any port in the Orient and more than the busy city of San Francisco. It is not a mere military camp, but a commercial city of importance, and one whose commerce is steadily growing. These conditions bring with them the demands common to all seaports.

The consumption of liquor in the Philippines is large enough, in all conscience, says the "Argonaut," but there are more saloons within two minutes' walk of the office of the Cleveland newspaper, it declares, than there are in all Manila, and there are more arrests in the course of the year for drunkenness, licentiousness, rape, assault and kindred crimes in Cleveland than in Manila. There is less of the social evil in Manila than in Cleveland or any other American city of like or even one-half the population, the "Argonaut" asserts. It is cleaner, safer, and more orderly, too. If they cannot stamp out the social evil in such cities as Cleveland, in a temperate climate, where the breezes off the great lake cool men's blood, it asks what is to be expected in the tropics? Women and girls are as safe on the streets from insult and familiarity, as they would be in Cleveland, Detroit or any other city.

"Hypocritical men and cold-blooded spinsters of the coolest sections of the United States are not capable of judging what is best in the tropics," vigorously declares our Manila contemporary. "What is regarded

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November 30th are requested to send to the Secretary of the  
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as absolute and inflexible in New England might be  
absolutely absurd in practical application in Luzon,  
Borneo, Sumatra and the South Sea Islands. What  
might not be tolerated anywhere in the United States  
might be perfectly tolerable in the tropics. It is a  
pity that those who pretend to mold public opinion  
in the States do not educate themselves in the con-  
ditions of social life in this land, where the people live  
as nearly in Eve's fig-leaf garb as it is possible to get,  
and where no one blushes for his or her nakedness, and  
where scantiness of attire doesn't cause any comment.  
It is as absurd to legislate morality into these people  
as it would be to prescribe their style of dress by law."

**HAVANA BREAKING RECORDS.**

Major W. C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer at Ha-  
vana, in a letter to the War Department, dated June  
1, 1901, notes with great satisfaction that June was  
entered upon without a single case of yellow fever in  
the city, probably the first time Havana has begun  
the month free from the fever. Since March 1 there  
has been only one death from yellow fever, that oc-  
curring on March 13. The C. S. O. attributes this  
splendid result in large part to the amount of labor  
and money expended in the destruction of mosquitoes.  
Since March 8 outbreaks of yellow fever have occurred  
twice. The first time, April 21 and 22, there were two  
cases, and on May 6 and 7, four cases. Each time the  
infected houses and three or four contiguous houses  
on every side of the infected house were carefully gone  
over. Every room in each of these houses was closed  
and sealed, and insect powder burned in them at the  
rate of one pound to 1,000 cubic feet. All standing  
water was drained away, where possible, and oiled  
where it could not be drained. The results look as if  
the focus of infection, at that particular point, had  
been eradicated. "In the case of the patient taken sick  
March 8, after our disinfection we went 42 days till  
the next case. Then an outbreak occurred April 21  
and 22. We again disinfected, and went 15 days till  
the next cases, May 6 and 7. We again disinfected,  
and have gone 24 days without a case." Major Gor-  
gas says: "I am more particularly impressed by these  
figures, as we commenced our systematic destruction  
about the middle of February. Formerly we paid no  
particular attention to the mosquito, merely disinfect-  
ing for yellow fever, as we do for other infectious dis-  
eases. The only part of the process that killed the  
mosquito was the formaline used in one or two infected  
rooms."

Foreign observers appear to agree that the character  
of the country has had as much to do with the ill-  
success of British arms in South Africa as the prowess  
of the Boers. One of the latest witnesses to this  
effect is Herr Gentz, a Prussian officer who served with  
the Boers. He says that the British shooting was  
good, but any man who gets in front of a gun is very  
apt to think that. The Boers escaped the effects of it by  
lying low in their trenches. The Boer guns were skil-  
fully posted, and when they were discovered and offered  
a definite target, the British shells fell among the sand-

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bags. The English shells were bad, for instead of burst-  
ing and throwing splinters and shrapnel behind the  
cover, many of them did not explode, and those which  
did were ineffective. As to the value of lyddite, opinions  
differ. Major A. Hamilton-Gordon, R. F. A., who used  
it with a howitzer battery, thinks that its chief value was  
in giving a high curved fire to the howitzer, which threw  
its destructive shells over the Boers' cover, searching  
the deeply cut trenches, the reverse slopes of the  
kopjes, and even the ravines beyond, where the  
laagers were supposed to be absolutely secure. As to the  
howitzers, the Major says: "Mobility is of considerable  
importance, as it will materially effect the manner in  
which howitzers are employed in the future. In view  
of the value attached to cover by all civilized nations,  
and also because in all probability the quick-firing artil-  
lery on both sides will not be allowed to annihilate each  
other in the orthodox artillery duel, indirect fire from  
field howitzers will take first rank in the battles of the  
future; but that the commander may use them readily  
at any point, or at any moment of the engagement, they  
must have mobility." The howitzers can be concealed  
so as to secure immunity from the fire of the enemy, and  
they can fire four rounds a minute and even more.

The "Post-Intelligencer" of Seattle, Washington, in  
a recent editorial says: "Why not ask the soldier boys  
themselves what they think and what they want, as a  
contribution to the discussion over the abolition of the  
Army canteen? The suggestion seems to us to contain  
so much fairness and common sense that it is amazing  
that no one, so far as we are aware, has ever made it  
before. Because one test of soldierly quality is com-  
plete and unquestioning obedience to the orders of a  
superior, we come to forget that the private is a man,  
and regard him as nothing but a machine. The country  
has taken the sense of the officers of the Army, and  
found them almost unanimously in favor of the canteen.  
As far, then, as the relation of the soldier to his superior  
goes, which is all that authority need concern itself  
about, the canteen is sustained. The only other person  
whose opinion should weigh heavily in the balance is  
the man in the ranks himself. And we have never  
asked for it. We call upon the authorities of the War  
Department, the commanders of armies and posts, and  
our members in Congress, to refer to the soldiers them-  
selves a question which they and they only are com-  
petent to decide."

Manila papers make much of the alleged forgeries  
by Earl B. Lawrence, formerly clerk in the A. G. O.  
of the Philippines. Three checks aggregating \$800 were  
made out with the signatures of General MacArthur  
and Capt. T. H. Slavens, disbursing officer of civil public  
funds, Q. M. D. They were paid at San Francisco  
and St. Louis. Lawrence left Manila on sick leave  
for the States on March 1. General Shafter had in-  
dorsed one check. So clever were the forgeries that they  
could not be distinguished from the real signatures.  
Lawrence might have made money more easily than  
by forging the name of General MacArthur. He was  
so expert a penman that he would often ask a fellow  
clerk to write his signature, and then imitating it half  
a dozen times, would defy the original writer to pick  
out his own signature. In nine cases out of ten he would  
succeed. This clerk should have come to New York,  
where as an "expert" in murder trials, he could have  
juggled with handwriting to his heart's content, earned  
large sums and been saluted as one of the "handmaids  
of justice."

A correspondent whose opinion must be intelligent  
and worth a good deal, since he signs himself "A 20-year  
subscriber," writes us from Lingayen, Pangasinan Prov-  
ince, P. I., objecting to an article in our issue of April  
13, from which the impression could be formed that Fili-  
pino presidentes issue proclamations to the natives in  
English. He says that no president would address  
the natives in English. This we understood, but as we  
had not the original in Filipino, we had to use the  
English translation. Our critic, who is an officer, must  
have his troubles with interpreters, as he says: "The  
average Spaniard speaking American over here has  
about as much idea of Spanish construction and its  
correct conversion into English as has a cow of jump-  
ing a rope."

The dedication of the monument at Kurihama, Japan,  
to commemorate the landing of Commodore Perry,  
will take place July 14, under the joint auspices of  
the American Friends Society, a Japanese organization  
and the American Asiatic Society. The monument will  
be a large slab of native stone, after the simple style  
in favor with the Japanese, upon which will be carved  
the inscription: "This monument commemorates the  
first arrival of Commodore Perry, envoy from the United  
States of America, who landed at this place July 14  
1853. Erected July 14, 1901."



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## DISBANDING THE VOLUNTEERS.

The services of our Volunteer force of 65,000 men terminated on the 30th of June, and in spite of the dilatoriness of Congress in providing substitutes for them our War Department was able to complete on time the great task of mustering them out of the United States service by the date fixed by Congress as the limit of their service. They go to their homes, scattered over the country, carrying with them the recollection of experiences which, however trying at the time, will in the retrospect be full of pleasant memories of patriotic and useful service, of duty well done, and of the comradeship of the camp and the battlefield which binds men's hearts together in indissoluble bonds. They will be better men and better citizens for this experience, and they will be able to bear their testimony, as others have before them, to the truth declared by a distinguished Judge, a survivor of the Civil War, that on the whole he was during his enlistment in the Volunteer Army subject to less temptation than he would have been at home during the same period of his early manhood.

All of our Volunteers will not return. Though the loss of life, in excess of the ordinary average, has been, in view of the circumstances, extremely small, there is many a household to which no "Johnny comes marching home," and where weary hearts will cherish the sad but proud memory of a tropic land consecrated by the gift of their noblest and best. Thus, in spite of all wishes to the contrary, the Philippines have become as it were a part of ourselves, and the tie that binds us to them is one not easy to be broken. The logic of circumstances has silenced where it has not convinced, and the voice of the self-styled anti-imperialist is no more heard in the land.

Of the Volunteers surviving the dangers of war and tropical campaigning, some remain in the archipelago to seek their fortunes there, and others have resolved to cast in their lot with the soldiers of our Regular Army. It is substantially a new Army to which they will add a valuable element, and we bid them welcome to it with the many others who of late years have been added to its roster, contributing of their zeal, enthusiasm and fresh experience of war to its efficiency. We were glad to hear so experienced a soldier as Lieutenant General Schofield say that the Government was obtaining most excellent material for its original appointments, and that we are to have an Army which will in all respects maintain the best traditions of the Service and be without its superior anywhere in the world. When we note what has been accomplished during the past three years, first under the administration of Secretary Alger and then that of Secretary Root, we have all possible encouragement for the future.

According to the press despatches of recent date Lord Wolseley, in his speech in the House of Peers, June 28, said: "I have studied the American Army, and my knowledge leads me to believe that, for its size, it is the first Army in the world." How different is this opinion from the one which Lord Wolseley saw fit to express some eighteen years ago, shortly after he was made Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, because of his empty victory over an undisciplined force of so-called soldiers in Egypt.

The 2d Battalion of U. S. Engineers, about 350 strong, which started from Willet's Point on June 17 on its journey to the Philippines, had a very comfortable trip to San Francisco, and the officers speak in praise of the

arrangements for the men's comfort, particularly of the satisfactory fulfillment of the contract with the Weather Bureau, by which cooling rains were provided during the usually hot and dusty passage through the desert. The Battalion arrived at San Francisco in good health and without the loss of a man by any accident or casualty by the wayside—in fact, two men were enlisted en route—and the officers speak in high terms of the conduct and bearing of the men throughout the trip. Arriving in San Francisco on the 24th the men found a comfortable camp provided for them, where they remained until embarked on the transport Hancock, which sailed punctually as announced. The following Engineer officers are on duty with this Battalion: Captains Jervey, Harts, McGregor and Morrow, and Lieutenants Brown, Woodruff, Markham, Pillsbury and Lukeah. It is rumored that the 3d Battalion of Engineers, now being recruited at Willet's Point, may soon follow the Second. The 1st Battalion has been in the Philippines about three years. Unavoidable circumstances have perhaps rendered its stay longer than originally intended, or even desirable, and the officers and men are said to hail with much satisfaction the prospect of a return to God's country.

The Manila "New American" says that the force of the engineer's department of the hospital ship Relief was recently discharged on expiration of contract. Second Assistant Engineer Fegg and Third Assistant Engineer Rice claim that they were hired on a six months contract, which provided for suitable transportation to the United States at the expiration thereof. They were offered transportation on the Kintuck, but informed that as there was no saloon accommodation for them they were to be placed with the discharged soldiers on board; they refused to go under these conditions and were sent ashore, and no provision has since been made for them. First Assistant Engineer McFuley, who was also employed under the same contract, shipped on the Thomas as a plumber and worked his way back to the United States. In addition to the above mentioned officers, there are two water tenders and two others who refused to leave on the Kintuck under the present conditions. The officers and men who came over to relieve the Relief's force were given saloon accommodation on the Grant, and the Relief men maintain that they have obviously the right to such return transportation to the United States.

Officers of the Navy are still dissatisfied over the decision of the Secretary of the Navy that the promotion of officers to hold additional numbers creates vacancies in the grade from which they are advanced, and therefore reduces the number of voluntary retirements which could occur under the provisions of the Personnel Act. There has been some talk of carrying the matter to the courts, but we doubt whether the courts would have jurisdiction over a matter of this kind decided by the Navy Department, nor can the Attorney General be brought into the discussion without a request for an opinion by the Navy Department, and the Secretary of the Navy has no doubt as to the law. The entire question has been finally decided as far as it can possibly be. The names of the officers of the Navy who will this year be granted the privilege of voluntary retirement with advanced rank, under Section 8 of the Personnel Act, have been formally announced from the Navy Department. They are Lieut. Comdr. George F. W. Holman, Jacob John Hunker and William M. Irwin. We stated in the Army and Navy Journal of June 29 that Lieut. Comdr. William H. Nauman was among the number to be so retired, but on the very day our paper was issued he withdrew his application, and Lieutenant Commander Hunker was given the privilege in his stead. It is understood that Comdr. Hunker desires to retire to private life for business reasons.

It should be said in justice to Robert G. Skerrett, of the Navy Department, who designed the naval medals, that our criticisms upon the designs of the West Indies medal was based upon what, as we are informed, is hardly more than a sketch or rough drawing. This doubtless explains the want of freedom and grace in the figures which it is so difficult for even the most skilled artists to impart in such a sketch. It is only just to Mr. Skerrett that judgment should be reserved until his designs are presented in a finished state, when they should be submitted to some competent person for artistic criticism. We trust that we shall not be held to be guilty of blasphemy or lese-majeste, if we say that we should rather have the judgment of Frederick Dielman, President of the National Academy of Design, in a matter of this kind than that of the entire Navy Department, the august Secretary included.

A correspondent complains that the stewards and female nurses of the Medical Department are too well fed, or at least that they enjoy luxuries obtained from the hospital stores of the Army. He offers no proof of this except that he has seen them eating things after which his soul yearned. Our correspondent says: "These delicacies are provided for by the steward in charge of the Hospital Commissary, from the rations issued and bought for patients and privates of Hospital Corps. If questioned where these delicacies come from, the stewards and female nurses say they are purchased by an outlay of each one in the mess, which on personal investigation, I have found not to be the fact. The

Hospital cooks persist in performing special favors for stewards and female nurses, so this practice becomes comparatively easy, as far as the cooking is concerned."

On Monday, Secretary of War Root appointed Merritt O. Chance his private secretary, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. W. S. Coursey two months ago. Mr. Chance at present is chief clerk to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, in which position he succeeded Mr. Cortalou, secretary to the President. Mr. Chance is a resident of Jefferson County, Illinois, and has been employed in the Post Office Department for about twelve years. As private secretary to the Secretary of War, he will receive a salary of \$2,250, which is \$250 more than his salary in his present position. For the past two months Mr. Squire has performed all the duties of private secretary to Secretary Root. He will retain his position as stenographer to the Secretary. Mr. Coursey, it is understood, has accepted a commercial position in New York.

When the 13th Regiment of Russian Rifles recently returned from the extreme Orient, the Minister of War made an inspection of its baggage. There were 102 boxes, which were opened. In 91 of them no Chinese article was found. In the 11 others this was the inventory of Chinese things discovered: Four harness chains; five shellac boxes; two knives; two shirts; two skeins of silk and one fan. The "Rouskii Invalid," the Russian military organ, takes occasion to note that "the 13th Regiment was present at the taking of Moukden, where there were excellent opportunities for pillage, and the results of the inspection of the baggage show the utter falsity of the charges of pillage brought against the Russian troops in certain foreign journals."

Reports from Rear Admiral Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Station, received at the Navy Department on July 3, announce that the insurrection is ended in the Philippines with the exception of the Island of Samar. These reports, bearing dates running from May 1 to June 1, deal with the operations of the patrol fleet and the Army, and all show that organized resistance to American authority, except in Samar, has ceased. Since the date of the last report from Admiral Rodgers telegraphic advices have been received showing that General Hughes is pressing the Samar insurrectionists with chances of quelling them soon.

The Manila "New American" says that the large steam laundry for the use of the Medical Department in the Philippine Islands will cost in the vicinity of \$15,000, and the work will be commenced upon the plant at an early date. Chinese have done most of the work, but it has not proved satisfactory. Promptness in delivery and a thorough process of boiling out germs, etc., is absolutely necessary in that climate. In all the laundry work of the islands cold water is used, and bacilli can stick to a garment for a century without feeling inconvenienced by the laundry process.

The Secretary of War has finally decided to establish a limited service of Army transports between New York and Manila. The transports Kilpatrick and Buford will be used on this line, the first trip being made early in September by the Kilpatrick, from Manila to New York. The transport McClellan, now at New York, will sail on July 10 for Manila with a party of Congressmen, who had intended going on the transport Ingalls, which vessel sank at her dock when about to undergo repairs, and delayed the party's departure.

We are sure that there will be a prompt and cheerful response to the suggestion appearing in another column that the enlisted men of the North Atlantic and Coast Squadron should each contribute twenty-five cents for the purchase of a likeness of Admiral Philip, to be hung in the building near the Brooklyn Navy Yard which is a monument to his zealous regard for the interests of the enlisted men of the Navy.

The roster of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Major A. C. Sharpe, U. S. Army, Secretary and Treasurer, presents a list of over 2,600 names, which is certainly an excellent showing for a body organized three years ago, July 31, 1898. A fine likeness of Major General H. W. Lawton serves as frontispiece to the volume.

An application of E. T. Cragin, of New York, for permission to construct an artificial island in New York harbor, between Bedloe's Island and Ellis Island, has been denied by the Secretary of War on the recommendation of the Board of Army Engineers, who report that such an island would obstruct navigation and interfere with the flow of the tides.

The Fourth of July was duly and patriotically observed by the Services and the troops, Army and Naval, lent efficient aid in many sections, at home and abroad, to the civic element to adequately celebrate this great national holiday.

Up in the Aparri district of Luzon, P. I., instead of speaking of rumor, report is said to come by "bamboo wires." It is probably that way that much of the wild news reaches the Manila correspondents.



## SURRENDER OF GENERAL CAILLES.

We have spoken of the imminence of the surrender of General Cailles, the "redoubtable," as his admirers called him. This function took place on June 24 at Santa Cruz, Laguna Province, P. I., on the southeast shore of Bay Lake, and 16 miles southeast of Manila. Cailles gave up 600 men, 386 rifles and 4,000 cartridges. Among those surrendering was Frank Meekin, the deserter of the 37th Vol. Inf., who had been acting as a lieutenant with the insurgents under Cailles. He was not recognized till he had taken the oath with the others. He was at once put in irons and will be tried at Manila, although his regiment has been mustered out. It is said Cailles made some stipulation involving mercy for Meekin. With the exception of Meekin all of the men were liberated.

General Cailles entered the town to the music of native bands drawn up in six lines in the churchyard. The surrender of the insurgent force occupied two hours. General Cailles personally superintended the stacking of arms, which included 100 captured Krag-Jorgensens. General Sumner and his aides then started to distribute certificates of \$30 each to the men who had surrendered rifles. General Cailles protested indignantly, saying that the rifles were given up by his men voluntarily and he could not therefore sell them to the Americans. After he had spoken he broke down, weeping. Some of his officers and men also cried. Cailles' adjutant then collected the certificates and they were returned to General Sumner.

The insurgent leader then made a farewell address to his troops, in which he commanded them to adhere to the United States and uphold American institutions. When he had concluded he fainted from grief and heat. Later Cailles visited General Sumner's headquarters and introduced his officers and the insurgent municipal officers. He then accompanied General Sumner to the Plaza bandstand, where the oath of allegiance was administered by Chaplain Hapt to the entire insurgent force and the municipal officials, the ceremony concluding with the playing of the national anthem. With the exception of Meekin, the entire Filipino force was liberated. Many of them are mere boys, but they are fine physical types. "The surrender was unmistakably sincere," says the New York "Sun's" correspondent, "but it was also very sad, although it had been intended to make it a grand festival. Cailles holds the universal respect of the natives and the Americans in Santa Cruz and the town celebrated the reunion of the men with their families. The insurgents are on the friendliest terms with the Americans and both participated in the drinking and the dancing.

General Cailles has admittedly shown greater military ability than any other Filipino leader since the natives' organized warfare went to pieces on Nov. 12, 1899. He managed to escape the drag net of General Schwan and General Lawton when they swept the country south of Manila, and though so near the chief city, he managed to keep together a considerable force and deal some pretty hard blows, the hardest of which, perhaps, was in the fighting of September 16, 1900, when Capt. David J. Mitchell, with Co. L, 15th Inf., moving out of Siniloan attacked Cailles, who had 800 men intrenched at Mavitas. In spite of a co-operative attack delivered by Capt. George F. Cooke with 40 men of Co. K, 15th Inf., and 10 men of Co. B, 37th Vol. Inf., the Americans could not reach the rebel position owing to the country being flooded. After an hour and twenty minutes the Americans fell back, having lost 33 per cent. in killed and wounded, the largest percentage of loss sustained by the Americans in the Archipelago. The killed and died of wounds numbered 24, including Captain Mitchell and Lieut. George A. Cooper, 15th Inf. General MacArthur in cabling the news referred to our loss as "profoundly impressive." The account of this battle, one of the most desperate and sanguinary of the rebellion will be found in our issue of Sept. 22, 1900, page 78.

## BAD PHILIPPINE MAIL SERVICE.

No mail left Manila for the United States from March 27 to April 22, 1901, a period of nearly a month, and the "New American" of that city refers to that state of things as "an outrage on Manila business." We might add that it comes pretty near being an outrage on the men in the Army and Navy that are fighting for the flag there and making business possible and profitable. Manila and the Philippines are no longer military camps. Peace has been conquered by force of arms and strategy. Our Manila contemporary realizes that a wrong has been done to our soldiers for it says: "Even if business reasons did not demand a more frequent mail, the American troops and American citizens here are entitled to greater consideration than they receive from the post-office department." If we did not see the statement made so authoritatively in the Manila papers, we should be ill disposed to believe that nearly three years after our flag was first hoisted in the Philippines, there was a month between mails.

The mail facilities in the Philippines have been annoyingly inadequate since the very commencement of the Philippine business, and we have heard it stated by those who had served in the Archipelago that there would have been far less growing among the Volunteers that first went out if they had not been so completely cut off from home by the breakdown of mail communication. One of the most conspicuous of soldiers ailments has long been known to be homesickness and frequent word from the girl he left behind is known to be the best discourager of that illness. Instead of the utmost being done to accomplish this, the Manila papers have repeatedly said that just the contrary practice was the rule. In the old days of warfare, when stage coaches and sail boats were the sole means of mail transportation, the soldier could not indulge in the luxury of frequent communion with the dear ones at home. But just as we consider things necessities of our complex life that a few years ago would have been regarded as luxuries, so is it the duty of government to furnish these as far as it can to the men who are doing its work in far-off lands. None of these things is more essential to the healthy condition of a soldier's mind than good mail service. One writer on camp life has said that there was a marked diminution in attendance at the canteen on the arrival of a plentiful mail from home, and that the attendance was markedly increased by delays in the receipt of letters, as if the men sought to drown the sense of loneliness in the flowing bowl.

Admiral Schley's "girl behind the man behind the gun," who, he said, was such a potent factor in winning the Spanish war may not seem very much of an inspiration when the soldier is at home, but place half the circumference of the globe between him and her, and she looms up on his dreary horizon with all the

grandeur and glory of a goddess. It is an obligation on government that communication between the two (and often it isn't really two) should have as few obstacles thrown in its way as possible. Especially at a time when the roar of battle has ceased and the principle noise is made by insurgents falling over one another in their eagerness to get in out of the wet, should the soldier find that the folks at home are near to him instead of further away.

## MEDICAL VIEW OF THE CANTEEN.

Commenting on the wisdom of the American Medical Association adopting a resolution at its convention in favor of re-establishing the canteen, the New York "Medical News" says: "The life work of the American physician is the care of the physical well-being of the American people, and when any question arises regarding a cause of action that will materially affect the health of a large body of our citizens, it is not only his privilege, but his duty to give expression to a positive opinion. That the abolishing of the canteen has seriously affected, and for the worse, the bodily soundness of a large number of people there can be little doubt. The testimony of the men in a position to observe, men of high standing, under no stress to misrepresent facts, for whom, indeed, the training of a life time has been that of the accurate observation and report of facts, is positive on that point. Their testimony is the more readily accredited in that it agrees with the universally accepted narratives of past experiences.

"It has been a common experience for a prolonged campaign to bear in its train a wave of venereal infection that the disbanding of the armies has caused to roll through the length and breadth of the unfortunate nation for which they have fought. There are psychological as well as practical reasons why the soldier in time of war is both more indulgent of his sexual desires and less painstaking in the effort to avoid infection than the civilian, and similar influences operate to render the resorts of the camp-followers more deadly than the bawdy houses of the city, and as frequently as these facts have been noted has come the further observation that the drinking-places outside the camp lines have been the feeders for houses of assignation.

"There is this double plea for the canteen from the medical standpoint. By its tendency it keeps the soldier within the camp, providing him with a mild stimulant of pure brew, instead of driving him outside the lines for the satisfying of that craving which arises from the nature of his calling, it preserves his system from the shock of the vile concoctions which are sure to be foisted upon him when the purveyors to his appetite know he can get nothing else, and saves him also from venereal infection by failing to make fierce assaults on his moral stamina and natural self-respect. For, so repulsive are the great majority of female hangers-on at the outskirts of a military camp, that the lowest grade of the American soldier must needs have his senses dulled by something far more potent than canteen beer ere he can bring himself to intimate association with them."

## A PROUD AND HAPPY SOLDIER.

"Leslie's Weekly," for June 29, says: "When the 29th Infantry, United States Volunteers, was mustered out of their country's service at the Presidio, San Francisco, on May 10, no prouder or happier soldier stepped out of the ranks than Corporal John W. Wilson, of Company M. Young Wilson's entire term of service in the Philippines was highly creditable to him as a soldier, and he has already been promoted for bravery, but it was on December 2, 1900, that the event occurred which brought out in him the qualities of the true hero. On that day he and four others volunteered to go down the Gaudaura River to secure and return with rations for the relief of Major Hawthorne's column, then exhausted and unable to proceed. The country through which Wilson and his comrades were compelled to pass was infested with the enemy, and the undertaking was regarded as extremely perilous. The objective point was Calbayog, forty miles away—thirty by river and ten by sea. The expedition started at midnight in a native canoe, and traversed the entire distance in nine hours, arriving at Calbayog in safety. Rations were obtained, and the return journey, equally perilous, was successfully made. Major Hawthorne's command had then been without subsistence for four days except what they could forage on the country, and the reception accorded to Wilson and his brave companions was one long to be remembered. For his conduct at this time Wilson was recommended for a certificate of merit, a distinction richly merited."

## THE FATEFUL 13 IN THE ARTILLERY.

(From the Manila New American.)

The boys of old Light Battery G, 6th Artillery, don't like this "Field Battery 13" business at all. They deny being at all superstitious, but all the same wish that "13" had been issued to some other outfit. The trouble has been summed up by an authority on grievances with "H—!! H—!! 13. Be our ruin sure, H—!!"

## RECENT DEATHS.

Rinaldo G. Daniels, who had been a clerk in the War Department for the past thirty years, and was chief of division in the Record and Pension Bureau, and was popular among his associate clerks, and was also highly esteemed among the officials, died at his residence on June 30, in the 57th year of his age. Mr. Daniels was a native of New York. In the War of the Rebellion he was a lieutenant in the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery. He was a member of Garfield Post, G. A. R. He was buried on Tuesday in the Oak Hill Cemetery.

Capt. George T. Bates, U. S. M. C., retired, died at Annapolis, Md., June 30. He was appointed from the District of Columbia, and commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps in February, 1873. He was promoted first lieutenant in May, 1880, and was retired as a captain May 2, 1894, for incapacity resulting from sickness in the line of duty.

Commodore Theodore Zeller, Chief Engineer, U. S. N., retired, who died in New York City June 29, was appointed from New York 3d assistant engineer in the United States Navy June 15, 1843. His first cruise was on the frigate Missouri, which terminated at Gibraltar Sept. 26, 1843, by the loss of the ship by fire. In October, 1847, he served on the steamer Iris until the termination of the war with Mexico. In April, 1849, he was ordered to the Pacific Ocean as senior engineer of the Massachusetts for special service with a joint committee of Army and Navy officers to select a site

for a navy yard in California and sites for fortifications on the coasts of California and Oregon; on Nov. 19, 1860, he was appointed a member of a board on the Michigan to make a series of important experiments with steam, and in June, 1861, he was ordered to New York to superintend the building of machinery for vessels of the Navy there in construction. After recovering from a severe attack of yellow fever in 1864, he was ordered to the North Atlantic Station for duty under Admiral Porter as fleet engineer, on which duty he remained until the close of the war. He was highly complimented for his services by Rear Admiral Bailey, then in command of the Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron. He was also complimented by the Honorable Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, for the efficient and satisfactory manner in which he performed his duties as fleet engineer. In 1875, in conjunction with Chief Engineer Isherwood, Commodore Zeller visited Europe to examine the dock-yards, vessels and professional methods of the British, French and Italian Navies, and also private engineering establishments. In 1877 he was a member of the experimental board employed in experimenting and reporting upon a great variety of steam engines, boilers, propellers, vessels, etc. In October, 1884, he became president of the board and made important experiments and reports on the "Laws of Steering by Rudder and Propeller," and on completing this service, having attained the age of 62 years, he was retired with the rank of commodore Dec. 1, 1885. His wife survives him.

Mr. Frank Boyd, who died in Milwaukee, Wis., on June 25, entered the Naval Academy in September, 1855, being appointed from Wisconsin, and later resigned.

Mrs. P. D. Vroom, wife of Colonel Vroom, Inspector General's Department, U. S. A., died at San Antonio, Texas, June 26. She was a daughter of Major P. G. Wood, 28th U. S. Inf.

Mr. John M. Martin, president and treasurer of the Martin Fire Arms Company, died July 1 at New Haven, Conn., after a lingering illness.

Post Quartermaster Sergt. John McConnell, U. S. A., retired, who died at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C. June 24, served many years with the 5th Cavalry. He had an enviable record as a soldier and was much respected among his old comrades for his integrity. He was interred in the National Cemetery at Cypress Hills, Brooklyn. He leaves a widow and three children, residing at 635 E. 135th street, New York City.

Lieut. Edward E. Downes, killed in Southern Samar last month in a skirmish, was born in, and appointed from Texas a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy June 15, 1896. He was appointed second lieutenant, 1st Infantry, July 9, 1898, and was promoted first lieutenant March 2, 1899. Lieutenant Downes reported for duty with his regiment at Fort McPherson, Ga., in August, 1898. About the end of August he accompanied a detachment of recruits to Newnan, Ga., and rejoined his regiment at Montauk Point, N. Y., in September; left Montauk Point with his regiment Sept. 18 for Aniston, Ala.; served at Aniston and at Huntsville, Ala., until the end of December, 1898; in Cuba until July, 1900; en route to and at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to September, 1900. In September, 1900, Lieutenant Downes sailed for the Philippine Islands, where he remained until the date of his death. He is reported by his regimental commander as having been an excellent officer.

Acting Asst. Surg. St. John, attached to the 26th Infantry, at Indan, North Camarines, whose death we noted in our issue of June 8, was shot and killed in a brush with the insurgents at Parical on the night of May 22. Thirty-three men of A. Co., 26th Infantry, engaged about twenty insurgents, dispersing them and killing five. Dr. St. John was shot near the heart and expired an hour later. The body was brought in and buried at Daet. The official report on the fight was as follows: "Thirty-three men of Co. A, 26th Infantry, were sent from the sub-station of Indan, North Camarines, on the night of May 22 to surprise an insurgent outpost, reported as being at Matango. At his own request Acting Assistant Surgeon St. John was sent with the detachment."

Capt. Sebree Smith, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., died in Baltimore, Md., July 5, 1901. He was born in Missouri, and appointed to the Military Academy from Kansas, being graduated a second lieutenant of the 6th Cavalry June 15, 1870. He was promoted first lieutenant Oct. 4, 1877, and served as regimental quartermaster from May, 1873, to April, 1874. On Feb. 6, 1877, he was transferred to the 2d Artillery, and was promoted captain and assigned to the 3d Artillery March 8, 1898. He was a graduate of the Artillery School of the class of 1880, and was an energetic and able officer.

General Benjamin Chew Tilghman, a member of an old Philadelphia family, died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 3, in the 80th year of his age. After being graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1837, he studied law, but soon after turned his attention to chemistry. With his brother, the late Richard A. Tilghman, he devoted himself to scientific research and to mechanical invention, the result of these labors being shown particularly in the invention of a sand blast machine. At the beginning of the Civil War General Tilghman organized a company in the 27th Pennsylvania Volunteers. He became colonel of the regiment, but resigned his commission to take out the 3d United States Colored Volunteers. At the conclusion of hostilities he was colonel in charge of the military district of Florida, and was brevetted brigadier general.

Dr. Byron Sunderland, who died at Catskill, N. Y., at the age of 82, on June 30, was for many years a distinguished pulpit orator of Washington, D. C. In addition to his active pastorate, Dr. Sunderland served as Chaplain of the Senate during the Civil War, and then again from 1878 to 1880. Prominent citizens, as well as leading men in public life, were members of the congregation, and Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, and in later time President Cleveland, were regular attendants. He officiated at the marriage of President Cleveland, which occurred in the White House. He was two years pastor of the American Chapel, Paris, from 1864 to 1866.

A despatch from Columbus, Ohio, states that Sergt. Thomas Spaulding, U. S. A., on recruiting duty at the barracks, and who had been in the Army some ten years, shot and killed Sergt. Albert Johnson, who had been eighteen years in the Army, and then shot and killed himself. Both men, it is stated, were alone in their quarters when a dispute arose, the nature of which is unknown. Two rifle shots were heard. Several officers and men rushed into the room. Spaulding was sitting in a chair with a bullet through his heart. In a closet Johnson was found dead. He had apparently picked up the rifle, fired at Spaulding, and then stepped into the closet, where he discharged a bullet into his mouth.



## PERSONALS.

The address of Capt. Frank Parker, U. S. A., is Flat Rock, N. C.

Capt. H. G. Newcomer, U. S. A., has changed his address to Byron, Ill.

Col. G. L. Andrews, U. S. Army, has left Salem, Mass., for a visit to Magnolia, Mass.

Lieut. H. B. Farrer, Art. Corps, has rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., from a short leave of absence.

Major P. St. C. Murphy, U. S. M. C., should be addressed for the present at 96 Linwood street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieut. Louis C. Wolf, U. S. A., retired from active service June 29, has established his permanent residence at Sheboygan, Wis.

Mrs. George E. Glenn and Miss York's address for the summer months will be care Mrs. Corbin, Plattsburg, New York.

Capt. J. A. Lundeen, Art. Corps, who is closing up his business at Fort Greble, R. I., will join at Fort Caswell, N. C., in a few weeks.

Lieut. J. McClintock, U. S. A., who has been on duty in the Philippines, has arrived at Fort Grant, Ariz., where he has been assigned to duty.

Lieut. John L. Gow, U. S. N., has been appointed a lieutenant commander. He was born in Pennsylvania and entered the Service October 1, 1874.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Greenleaf Howe Chasmar, youngest son of Chief Engineer James H. Chasmar, U. S. N., to Miss Florence M. Stivers, of New York.

Capt. G. W. S. Stevens, Art. Corps, who left Fort Myer, Va., a few months ago for the Philippines, will soon return to duty in the U. S., with station at Fort Washington, Md.

Capt. T. N. Morn, and Lieuts. A. E. Waldron and L. Hagood, Art. Corps, are all expected at Fort Hancock, N. Y., at an early date for duty with the Artillery companies there.

Mrs. N. F. McClure, wife of Capt. N. F. McClure, 5th U. S. Cavalry, now in the Philippines, and her daughter are spending the months of June and July at Highland Springs, California.

Colonel C. A. Woodruff, Art. Corps, assumed command June 24, of the Artillery Eastern District, of New York, with Headquarters at Fort Slocum, and has appointed Capt. John V. White his adjutant.

General Maximo Gomez, who lately arrived in New York from Havana, took quarters at the Waldorf-Astoria, and has evinced little desire since his arrival to furnish food for the ubiquitous reporter.

Lieut. Col. David J. Craigie, 8th U. S. Infantry, will sail for the Philippines, July 10, on the transport McClellan. Mrs. Craigie will remain in Philadelphia, her address being "The Covington," West Philadelphia.

The engagement is announced of Miss Laura H. Russell, daughter of Col. and Mrs. G. B. Russell, to J. M. Allen, of Chicago. Since his retirement Colonel Russell has resided at 24 Elliot street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Capt. William P. Duvall, Art. Corps, late Colonel of the 4th Volunteers, will, on resuming duty with the line, take command of the 53d Company Coast Art., at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., one of the most important of our sea coast defenses.

The birthday of Lieut. John Ryan, 32d Vol. Inf., was honored on May 26 in Manila, by a party given by his military friends who turned an old convent into a dance hall where terpsichorean diversion was enjoyed, after which came a bountiful dinner.

Gen. Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. A., has now three sons in the Regular Army, and all in the Cavalry: Capt. S. R. H. ("Tommie"), 7th Cav.; Capt. Frank, 11th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Dan, as yet unassigned. The distinguished General himself is summering at Highland Falls, N. Y.

Lieut. Commander James H. Bull, U. S. Navy, who was seriously injured in a fall from a building at the Pan-American Exposition Grounds, June 8, is again at the General Hospital, Buffalo, in a serious condition. Symptoms of a fracture of the skull have developed, but the surgeons have hopes of his recovery.

General Wheaton had, says the Manila "New American" of May 22, the distinguished honor of first declaring that a state of war had ceased to exist, and that in his department there was no longer any armed resistance to the Government of the United States. This will mark an era in the insular history of the United States.

Prince Chun, brother of Kwang-Hsu, Emperor of China, will visit the United States during the coming autumn. He has been selected by the Emperor Dowager to proceed on a special mission to Berlin and render formal apology to the German Government for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, on June 19, last year, and will return this way.

Ex-President Cleveland concludes in the July "Century" his long story of the Venezuelan Boundary Controversy with which his name is prominently associated. The feature of the number is the numerous stories, short and long, which entice the reader from the contemplation of the miseries of torrid weather and transport him to dreamland, where he can forget for the moment the infelicities of his daily life.

The "Patriotic Review," of Boston, completed its first volume with the May number, which had admirable likenesses of Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army, retired, and Julia Ward Howe. There is also a likeness of the editor of the "Review," Miss Marion Howard Brazier, who signs herself, "yours fraternally," perhaps because there is no sex in letters, and possibly to save marriageable men the pang of realizing that they can in this case never become the object of anything more than a sisterly affection.

The Young Men's Christian Association of the 28th U. S. Infantry was organized at Vancouver Barracks on June 17 with twenty-five members, and the membership is growing day by day. Chaplain C. C. Bate-man is president, and Private J. W. Watson is secretary and treasurer. The following pledge constitutes the simple requirement for admission into the association: "I, —, Co. —, 28th Regiment, enroll myself a member of the Young Men's Christian Association of this regiment and promise by word and example to promote sobriety, moral purity and fraternal fellowship among my comrades." A new chapel organ, a gift of the Woman's Army and Navy League of Washington, D. C., is on the way to Vancouver Barracks. The Sunday evening congregations there are large.

Col. A. Piper, U. S. A., has left New York City for Magnolia, Mass.

Capt. C. P. Townsley, U. S. A., has left Fort Monroe, Va., for Newport, R. I.

Capt. J. P. Jervoy, U. S. A., has left West Point, N. Y., for a visit to Subletts, Powhatan Co., Va.

Medical Inspector Ezra Z. Derr, U. S. N., sailed for Rotterdam, Holland, June 29, on the steamship Amsterdam.

"Antonio," a true story of the Philippines, by Lieut. John M. Ellicott, U. S. N., appears in "Leslie's Weekly," of June 29.

Lieut. Frank P. Amos, 11th Cav., is a recent arrival at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and has entered upon duty with Troop A.

Capt. F. G. Mauldin, Art. Corps, has assumed command of the newly-formed 97th Co., Coast Artillery, at Fort Adams.

Lieut. C. H. Knight, Art. Corps, is a recent arrival at Fort Pickens, Fla., to command the Artillery detachment stationed there.

Lieut. Col. Charles Morris, Art. Corps, on a short leave from Fort Banks, Mass., is visiting friends at 1515 L street, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Willis G. Peace, Art. Corps, a recent arrival at Fort Scriven, Ga., from Fort Fremont, S. C., has taken command of the 14th Co., Coast Artillery.

Lieut. A. H. Bryant, Art. Corps, has taken charge of quartermaster's matters at Fort Trumbull, Conn., in succession to Major Constantine Chase, the post commander.

Major C. H. Murray, 4th U. S. Inf., returned to Chicago early in the week from a pleasant trip to Detroit, Mich., and resumed duty at the Headquarters Dept. of the Lakes.

Commander J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., and his officers of the training ship Hartford, have spent this week at Copenhagen, Denmark, and been hospitably entertained by royalty and others.

We are glad to learn that Major General Leonard Wood, who has been quite ill in Havana, is improving although not able as yet to resume the full performance of his manifold duties.

The engagement is announced of Miss Frank Isabelle Glavis, daughter of Mrs. Lucette E. and the late Dr. George O. Glavis, of Washington, D. C., to Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Stuart Lawrence, U. S. N.

Mrs. C. B. Hall and the Misses Hall, wife and daughters of Major Thos. B. Hall, 2d Inf., treasurer U. S. Military Academy, are at present at "The Checkley," Trout Neck, Maine, for the summer.

Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. A., will at his own request remain in command of the Visayan Islands until the Samar campaign is completed. General Hughes is an indomitable officer and may be relied upon to clean everything up in his command before he leaves it.

Colonel P. D. Vroom, Inspector General, U. S. A., returned to Governors Island, N. Y., this week, from the burial of his late wife in Arlington Cemetery. Much sympathy is felt for Colonel Vroom in his great bereavement.

The Manila "New American," of May 18, said that Capt. A. S. Rowan, 19th Inf., was badly wounded in the foot with a bamboo arrow in a fight on April 30, in Bohol, between a band of insurgents and Co. I, 19th Inf. Another account had it that he was hurt with a spear.

Commodore and Mrs. Rush R. Wallace and their daughters are settled at Nantucket for the summer, occupying a pleasant cottage within easy reach of the beach. The summer at Nantucket is unusually gay, and the presence of a large naval contingent does not lessen the gaiety of the season.

Commodore William H. Shock, U. S. N., retired, late Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, has gone to Rehoboth Beach, N. J., and occupies his cottage at that charming summer resort. Commodore Shock was one of the first to see and act upon the knowledge of the beauties of this summer resort, and long before his retirement had built and occupied a cottage there.

King Edward VII of Great Britain, has personally selected a design for the royal cipher which is worn on badges, buttons and other devices throughout the Army wherever the royal cipher is at present borne. This cipher consists of "E" and "R" impaled with "VII" inserted in the lower loop of the "E," the whole surmounted by a crown. The design has been made plain, without foliage, by express wish.

On the departure of Lieut. Guy C. Wysswell, lately Chief Engineer of the Revenue Cutter Service of Cuba, for New York, the Havana "Post" said: "Lieutenant Wysswell's energy and ability while in charge of the engineer's department of the Service in Cuba won the esteem and admiration of all connected with the department. The selection by Lieutenant Wysswell of one of the brightest little women in Havana as a bride made him socially popular, and their departure from Cuba is seriously regretted."

Because of anxiety concerning his wife, whose precarious condition of health had led her physician to request his immediate return from the United States, where he was on duty at New Orleans, inspecting horses for South African service, Veterinary Captain O. M. Smith, of the British Army, resigned on being refused leave of absence. On his arrival in England, he was ordered for a court-martial and found guilty of absence without leave, the acceptance of his resignation being required to complete his withdrawal from the Service. To get home he was willing to forfeit a pension of £200 a year due in September next. He had seen twenty years' service.

The Havana "Post" did not withhold its expressions of regret on hearing of the transfer of Major Louis V. Casiare, U. S. A. It said: "This news will be received here with universal regret. There is not an officer in the American Army who is held in higher esteem by the people of Cuba than Major Casiare. For the past year he has been supervisor of the Havana police and chief of the secret police. He has performed a great service to the city of Havana and will leave the city with a well regulated and established police force. He took charge of the police force at the departure of Major Pitcher and the improvements which were made by him in the force have been marked. He has accomplished a great deal and it has been due to hard work and constant labor. It is not at all probable that General Wood will appoint another American Army officer to take the place of Major Casiare in the police department. The force is well organized and it is the general impression that it will be left exclusively in the hands of the Cubans."

Capt. H. D. Borup, U. S. A., has gone on a visit to Waterford, Conn.

Col. J. F. Head, U. S. A., should be addressed at 79 Sachem street, New Haven, Conn.

Lieut. Edmond R. Tompkins, 11th U. S. Cav., is a recent arrival at Fort Myer, Va., from Fort McPherson, Ga.

Secretary of the Navy Long is this week with his family at Hingham, Mass., where he patriotically spent the Fourth.

Lieut. (J. G.) John Richard Brady, U. S. N., has been appointed a lieutenant. He entered the Service in September, 1890.

Major Samuel R. Jones, Quartermaster, U. S. A., has rejoined at Governors Island, from a few weeks' leave spent in Pennsylvania.

Capt. T. F. Dwyer, 27th Inf., is a recent arrival at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., with Cos. I, K and L, of his regiment from Fort McPherson, Ga.

Corporal J. E. Green, of Company H, 24th U. S. Inf., who has been appointed a 2d Lieutenant in the Army is the eighth colored officer to be commissioned.

Secretary of War Root has appointed Mr. Merritt O. Chance, late Chief Clerk of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, his private secretary in succession to Mr. W. S. Coursey.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. R. B. Bradford announce the engagement of their daughter, Elsie, to the Reverend Edward Darlington Johnson, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Brunswick, Maine.

Capt. Arthur Murray, Art. Corps, late Colonel of the 43d New York Vols., will, on resuming duty with the regular Army, go to Fort Totten, Willets Point, to take command of the 82d Co., Coast Artillery.

Capt. W. E. Birkhimer, Art. Corps, at present on leave on the Pacific Coast, will, at its expiration, go to Fort Greble, Jamestown, R. I., to command the post and the 72d Company, Coast Artillery.

Lieut. H. La F. Applewhite, Art. Corps, U. S. A., has arrived in New York on the transport Sedgwick, and is spending a month's leave of absence with Mrs. Applewhite at Fox Hill Villa, Rosebank, Staten Island.

Gen. S. B. M. Young, commanding the Dept. of California, has selected as his personal staff Capt. W. R. Smedberg, 14th Inf.; Capt. H. P. Howard, 14th Cav., and Lieut. James F. McKinley, 11th Cav., all three bright and efficient officers.

Gen. Merritt Barber, U. S. A., residing at North Pownall, Vt., was on June 26, the honored guest of the Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., his alma mater, and upon him was conferred the degree of LL. D. At the alumni dinner which followed, General Barber was toasted and feelingly responded.

The well-known French writer on naval subjects, Lieut. Maurice Lohr, has been advanced to the grade of captain. His pen name, Marc Landry, has been conspicuous for years in the columns of our Paris contemporary, the "Moniteur de la Flotte." He has long been an enthusiastic advocate of a powerful Navy for France and has worked hard to develop the French Naval League.

The Manila "New American" thus referred to the advancement of a well-known Navy officer: "Commander Adolph Marix, Captain of the Port of Manila, is receiving the congratulations of his brother officers on this station, and his mail is flooded with letters from home expressing great joy over his recent promotion. Commander Marix has established many new reforms in his offices and the routine work which have met with the approval of all shipping firms."

Brig. Gen. John Green Ballance, U. S. V., major, U. S. A., was, according to advices from Manila, ordered to take command of the district commanded by Gen. J. Franklin Bell, with headquarters at Vigan. General Bell has been granted leave of absence with permission to visit Japan. He has recovered from his recent serious illness and will probably spend a month in Japan to recuperate from the severe spell. The district which General Ballance has been assigned to is known as the First District of the Department of Northern Luzon, and comprises the provinces of North and South Ilocos, Benguet, Abra, Bontoc and Lepanto.

D. Sidney Appleton, second vice-president of D. Appleton and Company, sailed for England June 27 to take entire charge of the London branch, which has been in existence for nearly seventy years. It is the purpose of the Appletons to engage more actively in the competition for the products of foreign pens to add to the firm's already large list of American and English authors. It is understood that many important engagements have been recently made, and the future will show some interesting developments, their numerous connections affording exceptional advantages in arranging for new books and placing those of American authors.

The Utica (N. Y.) "Observer" says: "In the 'Army and Navy Journal' of recent date there appears a communication under a signature that needs no introduction to Uticans. It is a commendation of the work accomplished by the 27th U. S. Volunteer Infantry from the pen of Richard Henry Savage, the novelist. Colonel Savage first saw the light of day in Utica on the 12th day of June, 1840, fifty-five years ago next Wednesday. His tribute to the achievements, to the bravery, of the men of the 27th Regiment, is most notable. Colonel Savage's tribute to the 27th Volunteers is a statement that cannot but be highly gratifying to the officers and men of the organization. And from Colonel Savage's position, there is no room to doubt that whatever the Colonel says is well deserved."

The only civilian in the Philippines to receive a fighting rebel's sword is a photographer, of Manila, named Squires. He was out walking, not long ago, near Mariveles, which is a few miles from Manila. Five armed natives and an officer, a major, came upon him. The Major asked Mr. Squires what he was doing out there. Mr. Squires explained his mission, and the Major, in turn, said he was negotiating surrender with Lieut. L. S. Miller, of the 6th Art. After further conversation, Mr. Squires bade the Major adieu in a half dubious way, uncertain whether or not he was a prisoner, or whether his departure would be permitted. The Major offered no objection, however. An hour or two afterwards the Major himself and his men came in to Mariveles and surrendered to Lieutenant Miller. By the Major's own request, which Lieutenant Miller granted, he presented his sword to Mr. Squires as a souvenir of their somewhat romantic encounter. Mr. Squires now retains the blade, which is of Toledo make and ornamented with a very handsome silver-mounted scabbard. This case was different from that of General Geronimo, whose sword was captured by Major Batson, compelling him to borrow one for his surrender, shortly after.



Commodore Wm. H. Shock, U. S. N., and family, are at Ropoboth Beach, N. J., for the season.

Captain Charles D. Sigbee, U. S. N., has purchased the Vandenhove property, of some sixty acres, on Teutonic Bay, Long Island, N. Y.

Capt. William H. Brownson, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. S. Alabama, is receiving many social attentions while the ship is at Newport, R. I.

Colonel and Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe have gone to Cape May for the remainder of the hot season, and will not reopen their residence near Washington until late in the fall.

Lieut. J. F. Barnes, Art. Corps, who has been sick in hospital at Fort Porter, N. Y., for a few weeks past, left there this week on a month's leave, to seek restoration to health.

Miss Eleanor Terry, daughter of Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry, U. S. N., commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, has gone to Europe and will remain abroad for several months.

Lieut. John C. Gilmore, Art. Corps, lately from the Philippines, is expected at Fort Hancock, N. J., next week for duty with the 48th Co., Coast Artillery, commanded by Capt. C. L. Phillips.

Army officers lately registering in New York were Capt. R. M. Thomas, Capt. S. E. Smiley, Capt. H. A. Drumm, Capt. G. W. Burr, Gen. J. C. Bates, Grand Hotel; Col. A. Hartsuff, Park Avenue.

Capt. John M. Morgan, 12th U. S. Cav., and Miss Anita Le Baum Keller, daughter of Col. Charles Keller, U. S. A., were married at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 26. The Rev. Father Sheehan performed the ceremony.

The naval contingent at Jamestown, R. I., the present season exceeds the best records of the past, and the number who anticipate a sojourn at that delightfully cool spot will test the capacity of the cottages and hotels to their fullest notch.

The illness of Mrs. Ann Eliza Gordon, widow of the late Douglas H. Gordon, formerly of Richmond, Va., recalls the fact that a daughter is the wife of Paymaster John Q. Lovell, U. S. N., who is now in charge of the Navy Pay Office, Baltimore, Md.

Secretary of the Navy John D. Long arrived at his house in Hingham, Mass., June 28, from New London, Conn. He will remain with his family until after July 4, but will not go to his country place at Buckfield, Me., on this trip. He was to be entertained at a dinner on Tuesday, July 2, at Nantasket, by the Massachusetts Club.

Gen. M. I. Ludington, Quartermaster General of the Army, left Washington, D. C., July 1 for the Pacific Coast, thence to the Philippines. Col. A. S. Kimball has gone from New York to Washington for duty as Acting Q. M. G. during General Ludington's absence, but will also continue his supervision of the Depot Q. M. Office in New York.

Miss Louise Adele Bainbridge Hoff, of Washington, D. C., daughter of Capt. William Bainbridge Hoff, U. S. N., retired, and great-granddaughter of Commodore William Bainbridge, has been invited to christen the torpedo boat destroyer Bainbridge, which is to be launched in August next from the shipyard of Neafie & Leavy, in Philadelphia.

Lieut. Comdr. Jacob John Hunker, U. S. N., whose voluntary application for retirement has been approved by the President, will be relieved from duty in the Bureau of Navigation in a few days. Lieutenant Commander Hunker entered the Service in July, 1866. His application was a distinct surprise, having been submitted on Saturday last, and was made for purely personal reasons.

While the people of these United States are amid the throes of exceptional summer heat, and particularly in the South, Mr. William J. Bryan is making it still hotter. He is on a lecture tour. He was in Washington for a few hours on Monday, and the action of the thermometer became extraordinary. Several shirt-waisted men begged him to "move on." He did. He departed for Newport News. The Newport News people are not happy.

Referring to the wedding of Miss Ellen Lee, daughter of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and Lieutenant Rhea, the Havana "Post" said: "Both of these young people are well known in Havana and Camp Columbia. Miss Lee became quite a favorite in the society of Camp Columbia while her father was in Cuba. Lieutenant Rhea is one of the most popular young officers in the 7th Cavalry, and only recently secured a leave of absence to visit the United States. At the time of his departure it was whispered among his friends that he would return with a bride, because his admiration for the fair daughter of General Lee was apparent to every one of his friends."

Major Peter Leary, U. S. A., for the last eight years commandant at Fort McHenry, and who has been ordered to the Key West district, turned over the command of Fort McHenry on June 29 to Capt. W. E. Ellis, of the Artillery Corps, who will have charge of the fortifications until the arrival of Major Leary's successor, Major William Ennis, who was expected here July 4. Major Leary left July 2 for Key West, via the Merchants' and Miners' Steamship Line. His family will not join him until late in the fall. Mrs. Leary will visit the Major's sister, Mrs. William E. Waring, at Catonsville, for some weeks, and later will visit her cousin, Mrs. Henry B. Kingsbury, at Litchfield, Conn.

Pay Director L. G. Billings, U. S. N., is to make a 1,500 mile cruise in a house-boat with his wife and a party of friends. The craft in which the voyage will be made is the Wateree, which is now lying in Spuyten Duyvil Creek. The route will be up the Hudson to Albany, through the Erie Canal to Buffalo, where the party will visit the Pan-American Exposition. They will then proceed across Lake Ontario to Hamilton and Toronto, down the St. Lawrence River, through the Thousand Islands, thence to Montreal and by way of the La Chien Canal to Lake Champlain, down the lake to Whitehall and then back to Spuyten Duyvil; covering in all about 1,500 miles. The Wateree is so modeled that she can navigate the canals and pass under the stationary bridges which span them.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, June 26, 27 and 28, a very enjoyable minstrel entertainment was given at Camp Columbia, Cuba, by members of the 7th U. S. Cavalry. The minstrels were under the management of Corpl. W. Y. Arthur. There were good songs and sayings by End-men Buckley, Cohen, Harlow and Cunningham, which proved very interesting and entertaining. The vaudeville, consisting of sketches and musical numbers, was also amusing. Particularly "The Irish Senators," by Maloney and Ely in which two goats also appeared. The president, Chief Tpr. Connolly, received the support of all the officers, especially Colonel Baldwin, who gave a great deal of encouragement. The proceeds are to be used for the Field Day Sports on the Fourth of July.

Mr. Phil Sheridan and daughters are spending the early summer at West Point.

Commodore and Mrs. R. R. Wallace and the Misses Wallace are at Nantucket, where they have a cottage for the summer.

Major and Mrs. Bullis gave a natatorium party recently at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., followed by a Mexican supper.

Major Chas. B. Hall, 2d U. S. Infantry, is visiting at Prouts Neck, Maine, where his family will remain for the summer.

Mrs. Henry Harrison Scott, of San Francisco, is visiting her parents, Admiral and Mrs. Sampson, at the Boston Navy Yard.

The address for a few weeks of Medical Inspector R. C. Persons, U. S. N., and family, is "The Columbia," Kennebunkport, Me.

Mrs. Montgomery D. Parker and daughter Mildred will return to America the last week in July, and will spend the summer in Salt Lake City.

The family of the Assistant Secretary of State David J. Hill, on Monday last, took their departure for Cohasset, Mass., to spend the summer.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Crowninshield are expected soon to return to Washington, the Deweys to their country home at Woodley Lane, and the Crowninshields to Chevey Chase, that most delightful of all suburbs of Washington.

James W. Richardson, an attaché of the War Department in Washington, espoused Miss Josephine S., daughter of Mayor Frank C. Tenbrook, of Asbury Park, New Jersey, at high noon, on Monday. The bride gained fame two years ago as a winter bather in the ocean.

Captain and Mrs. Sibley entertained the young people at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., in San Antonio recently, in honor of Mrs. Christian and Miss Sibley. Captain Sibley has been ordered to Cuba, and during his absence Mrs. Sibley, Mrs. Christian and Miss Sibley will remain at West Point.

The Association of Military Surgeons of the United States will offer the Enno Sander gold medal, valued at \$100, for the best essay on "The Most Practical Organization of the Medical Department of the United States Army for Active Service." The competition is open to all persons eligible to membership in the association.

In the debate on the Army Reorganization Bill in the British House of Lords, June 28, Lord Wolseley, former Commander-in-Chief, declared that the U. S. Army was the finest of its size in the world. He said its superiority was due to good wages. Great Britain, said Lord Wolseley, must face the alternative of conscription or £ s. d., to secure recruits.

Army and Navy arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending July 3, were: Lieut. W. T. Cluverius, U. S. N., and wife; Lieut. Logan Faland, U. S. Marine Corps; Capt. E. Russell, U. S. A., and wife; Gen. A. S. Kimball, U. S. A.; Col. F. G. Wood, U. S. A., and wife; Lieut. E. L. Swift, U. S. A., and wife; Lieut. T. H. R. McIntyre, U. S. A.; Lieut. Comdr. A. F. Dixon, U. S. N.; Col. P. D. Vroom, U. S. A.; Capt. G. A. Converse, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral J. A. Howell, U. S. N.; Major E. T. Comegys, U. S. A.; Capt. R. B. Turner, U. S. A.; Lieut. R. M. Thomas, U. S. A.

The marriage of Miss Elie Katharine Quinby, daughter of Major and Mrs. Ira Quinby, and Dr. Charles Augustus Schumacher took place in Zion Church, Morris, New York, on June 26. The church was prettily decorated with ferns and daisies. Gates of the flowers were hung part of the way down the middle aisle and were opened for the bridal party and guests by the Misses Frances and Martha Perry, one in yellow and the other in white. At eight o'clock the grand chords of Wagner's Bridal March from Lohengrin filled the church as the bridal party entered. First came the ushers, Messrs. Livingston Cooke and Ira Quinby, Jr. They were followed by the maid of honor, Miss Catherine Frances Quinby, in green mousseline de soie over white silk, wearing a veil and carrying a shower bouquet of marguerites. Then the bride on her father's arm. Her gown was of ivory white satin and mousseline de soie, en train. The veil of tulle was fastened with a diamond sunburst, the gift of the groom. The bride carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bridal party were met at the chancel steps by the groom and the best man, Elliott Marshall, of New York City. At the close of the marriage service, performed by the Rev. George H. Sterling, the organist began Mendelssohn's Wedding March, and the bridal party left the church preceded by the Misses Perry, who scattered flowers from the chancel to their carriage. Immediately after the ceremony a small reception was held at "The Grove," the home of the bride. Dr. and Mrs. Schumacher, amid a shower of roses and rice, left to spend a week on the Hudson before going abroad. They sailed from New York City July 3 on the steamship Kensington.

The subject of high explosives for the Army is again before the authorities of the War Department. The reports of Captains Slocum and Reichmann, our attaches with the British and Boer armies, have been carefully read by those interested in determining the relative efficiency of different explosives, those who already believed in thorite reaching the conclusion that it is superior to the explosive used by the British Army. Reports recently received from China and the Philippines speak of it in high terms of praise. The Ordnance Department will soon make a large purchase of smokeless powder for test in our Army, but our Ordnance officers do not show the faith of others in thorite, believing that it has been approved not alone on its merits, but because it is not an Ordnance favorite. It would be criminal to permit any question of corps jealousy to enter into the choice of a high explosive for the Army, and we believe we shall find Artillery and Ordnance working heartily together to secure the best.

Three volumes have recently been issued by Little, Brown & Company, in their edition of the novels of Captain Marryat, so well edited by Richard Brimley Johnson. They are "The Travels and Adventures of Monsieur Violet," "The Privateersman, One Hundred Years Ago," and "Masterman Ready, or the Wreck of the Pacific." The first, at the time of its appearance supposed to be founded on the travels of Chateaubriand, was in reality compiled from the narrative of a young Frenchman named Lasalle. Lacking the perfect verisimilitude which characterizes Marryat's sea stories, it is yet a lively picture of savage life, full of miraculous escapes, heroic fights and the life among the Snake In-

dians and tribes of the Western prairies. To the second volume, "The Privateersman," a sentimental interest attaches as the last of Marryat's sea stories. "Masterman Ready" is the first and the best of the short stories for children begun by Marryat late in life. Its style of direct narration is clear and attractive to children, it abounds in detail, is simple in conception, and pathetic without being melancholy. It is in the style of the "Swiss Family Robinson," and was written at first to please the author's own children.

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

In respect to the mileage of officers traveling without troops the Comptroller decides that the provisions of the act of March 2, 1901, take effect from that date, though the appropriation is for the fiscal year 1902. They entitle officers to seven cents per mile, with a deduction of three cents per mile when transportation is furnished, and three cents a mile to be deducted for that portion of the journey for which deductions are indicated by the distance tables, whether transportation for that portion of the journey has been furnished or not. No stoppages should be made against a paymaster or an officer entitled to mileage, on account of any overpayment made previous to March 2, 1901, except for excess of distance and payment for travel over subsidized roads. No payment can be made to an officer because of amounts deducted or withheld from his mileage account previous to May 26, 1900, by reason of the correct distance by the shortest usually traveled route being less than that shown by the distance tables. When an officer is actually furnished transportation over a subsidized or agreement road, no refundment can be made of amounts deducted from his mileage account under act of March 15, 1898, or March 3, 1899. Reimbursement for travel over a subsidized road must not exceed the amount it would have cost the Government to furnish transportation over it and that for travel over an agreement road the cost of travel over it under the act of March 15, 1898, or March 3, 1899. No reimbursement can be made after March 2, 1901, for an officer's failure to obtain transportation over a road for which he should have been given it, and the credit previous to that date against the deduction of three cents per mile must not exceed the cost of transportation to the Government.

In the case of a claim by Capt. B. H. McCalla, U. S. N., the Comptroller decides that promotion by advancement in numbers takes effect from the date of the Senate's approval and that the confirmation of an appointment to fill the vacancy thus created is by implication an approval by the Senate of such advancement in numbers and make it complete.

The Comptroller approves the decision of the Auditor disallowing the claim for retained pay of M. A. Wardeon, U. S. M. C., on the ground that it was forfeited by his discharge for bad conduct.

The claim of Brig. Gen. Charles M. Reeve, U. S. Vols., for extra pay on his discharge as colonel is not allowed, as the discharge was to enable him to accept promotion to brigadier general. Nor is he entitled to it on his discharge as brigadier general, as the law limits the allowance to regimental and company organizations.

A most interesting decision has recently been rendered by the Comptroller of the Treasury in reference to the application of R. Galbert, formerly an apprentice, first class, in the Navy, for a gratuity of \$100 in connection with a medal of honor awarded him for extraordinary gallantry and heroism under fire of the enemy at El Pardo, Cebu, P. I., Sept. 12 and 13, 1899. The Secretary of the Navy, before acting upon his application, has requested decisions from the Comptroller on the following questions: 1. Is the act approved March 3, 1901, for the reward of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps retroactive, and, if so, for what period? 2. Are all men who received a medal of honor within the period of such retroaction entitled to the gratuity of \$100, as provided by Section 1407, Revised Statutes? The Comptroller places a very liberal construction upon the act of March 3, 1901, and holds as follows: "Had Congress intended that the act of March 3, 1901, should be limited in its benefits to the future only, it is not unreasonable to suppose that it would have employed the language used in previous acts, instead of changing the language so as to be susceptible of both past and future application. By the act of 1901 it devolves upon the commanding officer, the flag officer, and the Secretary of the Navy to determine when an enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps shall have so distinguished himself in battle or displayed extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession as to entitle him to a medal of honor by virtue of said act, and, if he is so entitled and has received a medal of honor as provided in said act, but has not received the gratuity of \$100 as provided in said act, I am of opinion he is entitled to receive such gratuity."

The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications has been informed that a few of the field guns which will enter the competition in August have already arrived at Sandy Hook. The delay in the test has been due to the delay in the competitors in furnishing their guns for trial. The gun being made by Capt. I. N. Lewis, the recorder of the board, has now been nearly completed. It will be remembered that this gun is supposed to be an improvement on that in use in the French Army. Ordnance and Artillery officers generally are looking forward with much interest to the test of Captain Lewis's gun, though there is much difference of opinion among them as to its merits. The Ordnance Department will also enter several guns.

A New York Coroner's jury which investigated the deaths of the three men killed in the accident to the Government transport Ingalls in dry dock at Brooklyn on June 14, was unable to determine what caused the vessel to list, and no person was found responsible for the accident. The dock officials testified that the Ingalls was properly docked and that she rested easily on the keel blocks. An instrument used at the dry dock showed that there was not an inch variation. None of the witnesses could explain what caused the vessel to list.

The War Department has granted the request of the Pan-American Exposition authorities, approved by the Superintendent, that the Corps of Cadets at the United States Military Academy will camp in the Exposition grounds in Buffalo for two weeks in August. Orders have been issued accordingly.



## HOT WAVES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(From the Manila New American.)

If this hot weather holds out Iloilo will lose its reputation as a summer resort. They are feeding the chickens with cracked ice to keep them from laying hard boiled eggs.

Comparing the soldiers of different nationalities in his books on "China and the Allies," Mr. Landor gives the palm to the Russians and the Japanese. The Russians, owing to their easy white clothing, were able to outmatch any of the others, and he never saw a single Russian fall out of the ranks. The value of khaki clothing is questioned. Many wounds were received as the result of a false idea of its inviolability.

## VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley. At Wilmington, N. C.  
BEAR, Capt. F. Tuttle. Seattle, Wash.  
BOUTWELL, Capt. J. W. Howison. Newbern, N. C.  
CALUMET, Lieut. C. T. Brian. At New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.  
CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. F. G. Wadsworth. At Boston, Mass. Harbor duty.  
CHASE, Capt. D. A. Hall. Practice ship. On practice cruise. Address care Department.  
COLFAX, Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md.  
DALLAS, Capt. H. D. Smith. At New London, Conn.  
DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand. At New Bedford, Mass.  
FERRENDEN, Capt. J. B. Moore. At Detroit, Mich.  
FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell. At Charleston, S. C.  
GALVESTON, Lieut. J. B. Butt. At Galveston, Texas.  
GOLDEN GATE, At San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.  
GRANT, Capt. D. F. Tozier. On Alaskan cruise.  
GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. At New York, N. Y.  
GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. F. Wild. At Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.  
HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. At Savannah, Ga.  
HUDSON, 1st Lieut. C. C. Fengar. At New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.  
MANHATTAN, Capt. W. J. Herring. At New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty.  
MANNING, Capt. A. Buhner. On Alaskan cruise.  
MCCULLOUGH, Capt. W. C. Coulson. San Francisco, Cal.  
McLANE, Lieut. J. H. Quinn. Key West, Fla.  
MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis. At Milwaukee, Wis.  
NUNIVAK, 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. Saint Michaels, Alaska.  
ONONDAGA, Capt. W. C. De Hart. Philadelphia, Pa.  
PERRY, Capt. W. A. Failing. Port Townsend, Wash.  
RUSH, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Sitka, Alaska.  
SEMINOLE, Capt. H. B. Rogers. At Boston, Mass.  
SMITH, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. At New Orleans, La. Harbor duty.  
THETIS, Lieut. W. H. Cushing. On Alaskan cruise.

## OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

San Francisco, June 29.  
Transport Packing arrived to-day with the following military passengers: 19th Battery Field Artillery, 138 enlisted men and following officers: Capt. Ridgway, Lieut. Burgess, Summerrall and McClosky; Capt. Slinger, 28th Inf.; Lieut. Bowley, Artillery Corps; 1 contract surgeon, 1 veterinary surgeon, 1 civilian clerk, 2 commissary sergeants, 3 Hospital Corps men, 104 discharged soldiers. Under provisions, G. O. 4, C. S., your office, report 10th Battery Field Artillery for assignment to station.

SHAFTER.

Manila, June 29.  
Edward B. Downes, killed, Southern Samar; particulars later.

MACARTHUR.

Manila, July 5.  
Transport Meade sailed to-day, three officers, 140 enlisted men, 8th Battery, Field Artillery.

MACARTHUR.

Manila, July 5.  
1st Lieut. Charles McClure, Jr., 30th Inf., died of dysentery 7.30 evening July 1 at Catbalogan, Samar.

CHAFFEE.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

AZTEC—Arrived at San Francisco June 19.  
BURNSIDE—At Manila.  
BUFOED—Arrived at San Francisco June 26.  
CROOK—Arrived at New York.  
EGBERT—Arrived at Seattle May 15.  
GRANT—Arrived at San Francisco June 24.  
HANCOCK—Sailed from San Francisco June 25 for Manila.  
INDIANA—Sailed from Manila June 20 for San Francisco.  
INGALLS—At New York; will sail for Manila via Suez Canal, about Aug. 1.  
KINTUCK—Arrived Portland June 23.  
KILPATRICK—Arrived at San Francisco June 27.  
LENNOX—Sailed from Manila June 27 for San Francisco.  
LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco June 25.  
McCLELLAN—At New York.  
McPHERSON—Sailed from Matanzas June 30 for New York.  
MEADE—Arrived at Manila April 17.  
OHIO—Arrived at San Francisco June 21.  
PARKING—Sailed from San Francisco July 1 for Seattle.  
PENNSYLVANIA—Arrived at San Francisco June 17.  
RAWLINS—At New York.  
RELIEF—At Manila.  
ROSECRANS—Arrived at Seattle May 2.  
SAMOA—At Manila June 20.  
SEADWICK—Arrived at New York June 24.  
SEWARD—Sailed from Seattle June 11 for Alaska.  
SHERIDAN—At Manila June 28.  
SHERMAN—At San Francisco.  
SUMNER—Arrived at Manila June 6.  
TERRY—At New York, N. Y.  
THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco June 26.  
THYRA—At Portland June 23.  
WARREN—Sailed from Seattle June 8 for Alaska.  
WRIGHT—Arrived at Manila May 2.

\*Means chartered vessels.

G. O. 22, DEPT. N. LUZON, MAY 30.  
Publishes the proceedings of the G. C. M. of which Major Carter P. Johnson, 49th Inf., U. S. V., was president, and 1st Lieut. Fred Dobler, C. S., 49th Inf., U. S. V., was J. A., in the case of 2d Lieut. James M. Dickerson, 49th Inf., U. S. V., who was acquitted of charges alleging conduct toward a Filipino and his wife similar to that of which King David was guilty in the case of Bathsheba, wife of Uriah.

Also in the case of 1st Lieut. Leon H. Jordan, 49th Inf., U. S. V., found guilty of "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," gambling with the enlisted men of his company while in uniform, and sentenced "to forfeit to the United States \$50 of his pay and to be suspended from rank and command until the date of the muster out of the regiment, 49th Inf., U. S. V." In the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. Leon H. Jordan, 49th Inf., U. S. V., the proceedings and findings are approved. The sentence, although deemed inadequate, is approved and will be duly executed. By command of Major Gen. Wheaton: Benj. Alvord, A. A. G.

## THE ARMY.

## RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.

Staff Departments.

To be Q. M. with the rank of captain from Feb. 2, 1901:

Louis F. Garrard, Jr., Ga. (Capt. and A. Q. M. Vols.), original vacancy.

Joseph T. Davidson, of Iowa (late Capt. 11th Vol. Cav.), original vacancy.

Transfers.

2d Lieut. William H. Peek (27th Inf.), from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, June 24, 1901, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Edward S. Godfrey, 12th Cav., to be colonel, June 26, 1901, vice McGregor.

Major Joseph H. Dorst, U. S. Cav., inspector general, to be lieutenant colonel of cavalry, June 26, 1901, vice Godfrey.

To be 2d Lieutenants of Cavalry with rank from Feb. 2, 1901:

Sergt. Edward R. Coppack, 3d Cav., to the 3d Cav.; Sergt. Robert W. Leshar, 3d Cav., to the 10th Cav.; James S. Butler, Miss. (late captain, 33d Vol. Inf.); Thomas H. Jennings, Conn. (late 2d lieutenant, 11th Vol. Cav.); Louis H. Kilbourne, Penn. (late sergeant, 5th Pa. Vols.); A. N. Pickel, Tenn. (late 1st lieutenant, 33d Vols.); Basil W. Rittenhouse, N. J. (late 2d lieutenant, 34th Vol. Inf.).

To be 1st Lieutenants of Cavalry, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901:

James M. Burroughs, Texas (late captain, 33d Vol. Inf.); William L. Luhn, at large (late lieutenant colonel, 36th Vol. Inf.); William P. Moffet, N. Dak. (late captain, N. D. Vols.); Chas. W. Van Way, Kans. (late captain, 33d Vol. Inf.).

Infantry arm.

To be 2d Lieutenants from Feb. 2, 1901:

Corp. Fred H. Turner, 40th Vol. Inf., to the 23d Inf.; Q. M. Sergt. Harry W. Gregg, 28th Vol. Inf., to the 14th Inf.; Corp. Nolan V. Ellis, 17th Inf., to the 11th Inf.; Frank D. Buckingham, Mich. (late captain, 30th Vols.); John R. Brewster, Pa. (late Pvt., 10th Pa. Inf.); Chas. H. Danforth (late 2d lieutenant, 31st Vol. Inf.); Edwin S. Hartsborn, N. Y. (late 1st lieutenant, 27th Vols.); John McE. Pruyn, N. Y. (corporal 42d Vol. Inf.); Brady G. Ruttencutter, at large (captain, 41st Vol. Inf.); Richard W. Walker, Tenn. (late 2d lieutenant, 37th Vols.); Walter E. Gunster, Pa. (late 2d lieutenant, 13th Pa. Vols.).

To be 1st Lieutenants of Infantry from Feb. 2, 1901:

Claude S. Fries, N. J. (late captain, 28 Vols.); J. H. Griffiths, D. C. (late 1st lieutenant, 27th Vol. Inf.); E. A. Kreger, Iowa (late captain, 39th Vol. Inf.); Ernest Van D. Murphy, Mont. (late 1st lieutenant, 37th Vols.); E. Y. Miller, Ill. (late captain, 30th Vol. Inf.); E. W. Terry (late captain, 47th Vol. Inf.).

The Porto Rican Provisional Regiment of Infantry: To be Lieutenant Colonel—Major James A. Buchanan, 12th Inf. (lieutenant colonel).

To be Majors—Capt. Eben Swift, 5th Cav., July 1, 1901, original vacancy; Capt. W. E. Ainsy, 5th Cav.; Jose Lugo-Vina, of Porto Rico, to be assistant surgeon, with rank of captain, from July 1, 1901.

To be captains from July 1, 1901—Thomas F. Maginnis (1st lieutenant, 11th Inf.); Osmun Latrobe, Jr., of Ind.; Allen D. Raymond, of Pa.; Christian Briand; James T. Ord, of California; Louis E. Bennet, of Ill.; Chas. H. Hamilton, of Minn.

To be 1st lieutenants from July 1, 1901—O. P. Townsend, of Ill.; H. L. Cooper, of Pa.; W. W. Bessell; A. O. Seaman, of Ill.; J. O. Steger, of Va.; M. E. Locke, of Ohio; W. W. Ballard, Jr., of Va.; Blas Nadal, of Porto Rico; Walter F. Martin, of Mo.

To be 2d lieutenants from July 1, 1901—Eben Swift, Jr., of Ill.; Chas. B. Kerney, of Mo.; Paul Wuttke; Terence Hamill; Jean S. Oakes, of Ohio; George S. Browne; Simon Moret, Jr., of Porto Rico, to be assistant surgeon, with rank 1st lieutenant from July 1, 1901.

## CHANGES OF STATION.

G. O. 31, JULY 1, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

The following troops relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines will upon arrival in the United States, proceed to stations as follows:

4th U. S. Cav., Headquarters, staff and band, and two squadrons to be selected by the regimental commander, to the Department of Dakota; the headquarters, staff and band to take station at Fort Assiniboine, Montana; the remaining squadron to the Department of the Columbia.

Coast Artillery: The 29th and 30th Cos. to Dept. Cal.; the 32d and 33d Cos. to Dept. Colo.

Field Artillery: The 1st Batt. to Dept. Cal., with station at the Presidio; the 8th and 10th Batts. to Dept. Colo.; the 8th Batt. with station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; the 12th Batt. to Dept. Colo., with station at Fort Douglas; the 13th Batt. to the Dept. Colo., with station at Fort Logan.

14th U. S. Inf.: The headquarters, staff and band and the 2d Battalion to Dept. East, to take station at Madison Barracks, N. Y.; the 3d Battalion to the Dept. East, two companies to be selected by the regimental commander to take station at Fort Porter, N. Y., and the remaining two companies of the battalion to take station at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

18th U. S. Inf., headquarters, staff and band and the 2d and 3d Battalions to the Dept. Colo.; the headquarters, staff and band to take station at Fort Douglas, Utah.

23d U. S. Inf.: Headquarters, staff and band and one battalion to be selected by the regimental commander to the Dept. Colo., the headquarters, staff and band taking station at Fort Logan, Colo.; the remaining battalion to the Dept. Mo.

Upon arrival at Fort Porter of the two companies of the 14th U. S. Inf., Co. H, 15th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Fort Ontario, N. Y., for station.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following changes in the stations of troops are ordered: Troops A and C, 13th U. S. Cav., from the Dept. Dak. to Dept. of Mo.

One troop, 8th U. S. Cav., to be selected by the department commander, from Fort Riley, Kan., to Fort Reno, Okla., and one troop, 8th U. S. Cav., from Fort Riley, Kan., to Fort Sill, Okla., for station.

Where not otherwise specifically designated herein department commanders will assign to stations such troops as are ordered to their respective departments, and will by concert of action arrange details of movements and report hours of departure and arrival and strength of commands by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army.

CIRCULAR 22, JULY 2, 1901, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

Publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury for the information and guidance of all concerned. The synopsis of this decision, dated June 7, which we omit, is as follows: "Veterinarians authorized under act Feb. 2, 1901. Leave status same as officers of the Army to whom their pay and allowances are assimilated since date of said act. Leave prior to act need not be considered in computing deductions."

G. O. 104, DIV. P., MAY 22, 1901.

Publishes the decision of a court-martial of which Col. Tully McCrea, Art. Corps, was president, and 1st Lieut.

John W. Haussermann, 94th Inf., U. S. V., was J. A., in the case of Capt. James C. Read, Asst. C. S. U. S. V. He was found guilty of Charge I—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Charge III—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" and Additional Charge—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Sentence, "To be dismissed the Service of the United States and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct for the period of three years." The Presidio of Manila is designated as the place of confinement. Capt. James C. Read, A. C. S., U. S. V., ceased to be an officer of the Army from the date of this order, which is approved by Major General MacArthur. The specifications on which the accused was found guilty alleged the appropriation of \$1,000, obtained from the Alhambra Tobacco Co. on the plea that it was to make good the shortage of his predecessor in office. Also appropriating \$300, obtained from Macondray & Co. in satisfaction of an alleged shortage on a beef contract, and \$381 from Robinson & Macondray, commission on their sales of vegetables to U. S. Army transports. Charge II, "Asking a bribe," was not sustained.

## SPECIAL ORDERS, JULY 3, H. Q. A.

Leave for two months granted Major Eugene A. Ellis, 13th Cav.

Major John Tweedale, Assistant Chief, Record and Pension Office, detailed a member of the board convened at Army Medical Museum, Washington, for examination of officers reported physically disqualified for promotion, vice Major Samuel W. Fountain, Cavalry, Assistant Adjutant General, relieved.

These changes assignments and duties of officers of Corps Engineers are ordered: Par. 27, S. O., May 29, as relates to Capt. William E. Craighill, amended to assign Captain Craighill to command Co. A, 1st Battalion Engineers, and to proceed to station; 2d Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill, relieved from duty Co. A, 1st Battalion Engineers.

These assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: Col. Edward S. Godfrey, to 9th Cav., vice McGregor, retired. Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Dorst, to 12th Cavalry, vice Godfrey, promoted. He is relieved from duty as Inspector General and will join his regiment at Fort Sam Houston.

Leave until Aug. 30 is granted 1st Lieut. John C. Oakes, Corps Engineers.

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Francis P. Styler, 25th Inf.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Wm. S. Scott, 1st Cav.

Leave is granted 1st Lieut. Harry E. Smith, Art. Corps, extended two months.

G. O. 90, JUNE 26, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

We published a brief reference to this order in our issue of last week, on page 1064, but give further extracts this week as follows:

I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Stoppage against the pay of an enlisted man justly indebted to a post exchange, not to exceed the amount of credit authorized by the exchange regulations, may be legally made and the amount collected by a paymaster and by him turned over to the exchange officer.

The necessity of this decision grows out of the fact that 47 members of the cavalry troop at Fort Brown, Texas, refused to pay their debts to the exchange, when the trial of one of the troop for that offense was declared to be illegal and the sentence was set aside. The Comptroller quotes an opinion by the Judge Advocate General of the Army, and says:

"I concur in the opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army and the Court of Claims, and for the reasons which are fully and clearly set forth in both, I decide that in case of a soldier who is shown to be justly indebted to the post exchange, stoppage of his pay, not to exceed the amount of credit authorized in the regulations governing the exchange, may be legally made by the paymaster and the amount so stopped turned over to the proper post exchange officer. Paymasters making payments in accordance with the proposed amendment to paragraph 35 of the Army Regulations will receive credit for same in the auditing of their accounts. I think the proposed plan of having the exchange officer receipt to the paymaster and to the soldier for the amount turned over to him is wise and prudent."

II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 35 of the Regulations of 1901 is amended to read as follows:

35. Post exchanges are established and maintained under special regulations prepared by the War Department. These special regulations will be issued from time to time as necessity may demand.

"The amount of indebtedness of a soldier to a post exchange contracted in accordance with such regulations will be noted on the muster roll for the next succeeding month and be deducted, if practicable, from his pay by the paymaster making the payment and turned over to the post exchange officer who will duly receipt to the paymaster and the soldier the amount so received. In case of discharge of a soldier the amount of such indebtedness will be noted on the final statements and in like manner be deducted from the payment made thereon."

## CIRCULAR 32, JUNE 14, PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, U. S. A.

Publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury: No. 13. Veterinarians authorized under act February 2, 1901. Leave status same as officers of the Army to whom their pay and allowances are assimilated since date of said act. Leave prior to act need not be considered in computing deductions. (We omit the text.—Ed.)

## CIRCULAR 4, JUNE 13, COMMISSARY GENERAL, U. S. A.

Publishes a list of articles to be kept on hand for sales to officers and enlisted men.

G. O. 16, JUNE 26, DEPT. OF CUBA.

Calls the attention of all officers desiring transportation for personal property to the requirement promulgated in Circular No. 40, H. Q. A. A. G. O., August 23, 1899.

G. O. 17, JUNE 27, DEPT. OF CUBA.

General Orders No. 7, series of 1900, these Headquarters, in regard to Ordnance and Ordnance Stores left in the island of Cuba, on the evacuation of the Spanish forces, is hereby revoked, and the provisions of General Orders No. 12, series of 1899, Headquarters Division of Cuba, will govern in its stead.

By command of Major General Wood:

H. L. SCOTT, A. G.

## CIRCULAR 3, JUNE 24, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Publishes a communication from Major H. A. Greene, A. A. G., dated Washington, June 23, which says that applications for discharge by purchase, under paragraph 156, A. R., 1901, forwarded through military channels, favorably recommended by intermediate superior officers as being of material benefit to the soldier, will receive due consideration.

G. O. 4, JUNE 26, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Lieut. Col. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General, U. S. A., now on temporary duty as assistant to the Inspector General of this department, is announced, subject to the approval of the War Department, as Inspector General of the department, relieving Lieut. Col. Marion F. Maus, Inspector General, U. S. V.

By command of Major General Shafter:

W. V. RICHARDS, Lieut. Col. 7th Inf., A. A. G.



G. O. 110, June 1, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.  
Capt. George Montgomery, O. D., U. S. A., having reported, is assigned and announced as chief ordnance officer of the Division.

G. O. 35, MAY 7, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.  
The Island of Samar having been attached to the geographical Department of the Visayas, the undersigned assumes command of the island and of the United States forces there stationed.

R. P. HUGHES,  
Brig. Gen., U. S. A., Commanding.

G. O. 35, MAY 10, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.  
1st Lieut. D. W. Ryther, 6th U. S. Inf., is detailed as Inspector of Customs at Iloilo, Panay, P. I., vice 2d Lieut. Ralph W. Jones, 4th Inf., U. S. V., relieved.

G. O. 37, MAY 13, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.  
1st Lieut. Carl R. Darnall, asst. surg., U. S. A., is assigned to duty as commanding officer, military hospital, Iloilo, P. I., relieving Major Herbert W. Cardwell, chief surgeon, U. S. V.

G. O. 38, MAY 12, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.  
1st Lieut. Arthur L. Conger, 18th Inf., is announced as aide-de-camp to the Brigadier General commanding the Department.

By command Brigadier General Hughes:  
ROBERT H. NOBLE,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

G. O. 39, MAY 15, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.  
The following local collectors of internal revenue of the Department of the Visayas, are relieved, to take effect on this date as far as practicable, and will turn over to the provincial treasurers of the provinces in which their respective towns are situated, all property, records and funds, pertaining to their respective offices.

1st District.—1st Lieut. D. R. Jones, 43d Inf., U. S. V., Masinloc, Leyte; Capt. J. S. Fair, 43d Inf., U. S. V., Baybay, Leyte; 1st Lieut. W. S. Conrow, 43d Inf., U. S. V., Tacloban, Leyte.  
2d District.—Capt. J. K. Wiggins, 44th Inf., U. S. V., Carcar and Sibonga, Cebu; 1st Lieut. A. H. Martin, 19th Inf., Cebu and suburbs; 1st Lieut. Cromwell Stacy, 19th Inf., Jagna, Bohol; 2d Lieut. J. S. Cecil, 19th Inf., west coast of Cebu from Alaguinsin to Badjan; 2d Lieut. N. A. Campbell, 19th Inf., Naga and Minglanilla, Cebu; 2d Lieut. G. D. Freeman, 19th Inf., Danao, Carman and Compostella, Cebu; 2d Lieut. J. L. Bond, 19th Inf., Loay, Bohol; 2d Lieut. L. L. Thomas, 44th Inf., U. S. V., Argao, Delaguete and Alcoy, Cebu; 2d Lieut. E. J. Hincken, 44th Inf., U. S. V., west coast of Cebu from Tuburan to Pina-manungalan; 2d Lieut. G. M. Allen, 19th Inf., Mandana, Cebu; 1st Lieut. J. H. Bradford, Jr., 19th Inf., Tagbilaran, Bohol; 2d Lieut. J. M. Little, 19th Inf., Tubigon, Bohol; Capt. J. L. Mallay, 44th Inf., U. S. V., Balamban, Cebu.  
3d District.—1st Lieut. J. Robertson, 6th Inf., Dumaguete, Negros; 1st Lieut. R. J. Maxey, 6th Inf., Bacolod, Negros; 1st Lieut. D. B. Mulliken, 6th Inf., Danao, Escalante, Negros; 2d Lieut. S. S. Burbank, 6th Inf., La Carlota and Isabella, Negros; 2d Lieut. H. G. Young, 6th Inf., Silay, Negros.

4th District.—1st Lieut. W. E. Gleason, 6th Inf., Cal-tivo, Panay; 1st Lieut. W. S. McBroom, 18th Inf., Mam-busso, Panay; 1st Lieut. O. E. Hunt, 18th Inf., Dumarao, Panay; 1st Lieut. B. S. Walton, 18th Inf., Sara and San Dionisio, Panay; 1st Lieut. D. J. Moynihan, 26th Inf., U. S. V., Leon Almodian, Cordova and San Miguel, Panay; 1st Lieut. G. D. Rice, 26th Inf., U. S. V., Oton, Tigbauan, and Arevalo, Panay; 1st Lieut. D. W. Ryther, 6th Inf., Ibaybay, Panay; 2d Lieut. F. W. Ball, 18th Inf., Pototan, Mina and Lucena, Panay; 2d Lieut. A. A. Hanigan, 6th Inf., Colasi, Panay; 1st Lieut. R. B. Calvert, 24th Inf., Dao, Panay; 2d Lieut. C. K. LaMonte, 18th Inf., Ponte-vedra, Panay; 1st Lieut. D. E. W. Lytle, 18th Inf., Banate, Anilao, and Barotac Viejo, Panay; 2d Lieut. W. B. Baker, 18th Inf., Cabatuan, Masinloc and Janjau, Panay; 2d Lieut. O. Snyder, 18th Inf., Pasaig, Panay.

By command of Brigadier General Hughes:  
ROBERT H. NOBLE,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

G. O. 40, MAY 16, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.  
Lieut. Col. Charles J. Crane, 38th Inf., U. S. V., Major U. S. Inf., Assistant Adjutant General, is assigned to duty with the Department Commander as field adjutant general.

In order to facilitate telegraphic communication throughout the Department and connections with other departments of the Division of the Philippines, officers and men of the Signal Corps will hereafter be considered as under the direct control of the Commanding General of the Department, through the Chief Signal Officer, except in so far as relates to discipline, police, rations and quarters.

Every possible accommodation to officers for the transmission of telegrams on public business will be given as heretofore.

By command of Brigadier General Hughes:  
ROBERT H. NOBLE, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 16, MAY 5, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.  
In so much as conditions warrant the assumption that the troops will enjoy greater permanency in location than formerly, the Department Commander invites attention of company commanders to the fact that excellent vegetables ought to be grown in these islands for at least eight months of the year. As those which do well during one portion of the year may be burned by the sun or rotted through excessive wet in another, it is advised that experiments from month to month, inquiry of the best local authorities in the vicinity and a persistent effort be made to prepare the data for the comfort of those who may come hereafter, should our stay not be sufficiently long for us to reap the benefit of our labors.

The subsistence department has a moderate supply of seeds of various kinds, which will be distributed to those making application to the chief commissary of the Department.

By command of Brigadier General Hughes:  
ROBERT H. NOBLE, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 11, APRIL 26, DEPT. SOUTHERN LUZON.  
Publishes the following letter to the A. G. Dept. of Southern Luzon, dated Manila, April 23, from Lieut. Col. H. H. Borgeant, 24th Inf., J. A.:

"In view of the fact that a recent Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1901, enlarges the jurisdiction of summary courts to the confinement at hard labor and forfeiture of three months' pay, which will result in post commanders being able to bring to a speedy trial many cases that heretofore it would have been necessary to refer to a general court martial, I recommend that hereafter no cases be referred direct to general courts martial for trial, and that all orders now in force permitting a reference direct of charges to general courts martial be rescinded.

In view of the favorable conditions throughout the department tending rapidly towards the end of the insurrection, and of the wish to have charges against natives in correct form before trial, I also recommend that no charges hereafter be referred direct to military commissions, and any orders now in existence permitting the same be rescinded.

In connection with the increased power given summary courts, it is remarked, that the Act is published in General Order, No. 27, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, dated Washington, D. C., March 8, 1901, and in paragraph No. 2, of General Orders, No. 31, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, dated Washington, D. C., March 13, 1901, there are also set forth certain details to be followed, before referring charges to summary court for trial."

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. A., now at San Francisco, Cal., will repair to Washington and report to the Adjutant General of the Army for further instructions. (June 28, H. Q. A.)

Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, commanding the Departments of the Colorado and Missouri, will proceed to the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, at Omaha, Neb. (June 22, D. Colo.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Major Edward J. McClelland, A. A. G. (June 28, H. Q. A.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Henry J. May, A. Q. M., will proceed from Roundhead, Ohio, to Fort Thomas, Ky., for physical examination. (June 24, D. L.)

So much of Par. 20, S. O. 146, June 24, 1901, as assigns Capt. Arthur W. Yates, Q. M., as Q. M. and A. C. on the transport McClellan, is revoked, and after transferring his accountability on the transport Sedgwick to Capt. Carroll A. Devol, Q. M., will proceed via Washington, D. C., to Portland, Maine, and assume charge of the construction of public buildings at such posts in Portland Harbor as may be assigned to him. (June 27, H. Q. A.)

Major J. Eastcourt Sawyer, Q. M., now at San Francisco, Cal., is relieved from further duty pertaining to the transport Ohio, and will take transport to sail from San Francisco, July 16, 1901, for Manila, for duty. (June 27, H. Q. A.)

Col. Amos S. Kimball, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A., in addition to his present duties will assume charge on July 1, 1901, of the business pertaining to the transport service in New York City, so far as the same relates to transports sailing regularly between New York City. (June 27, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Dept., are ordered: Capt. William C. R. Colquhoun, Q. M., from Wilmington, Del., to St. Louis, Mo., to relieve Capt. John Baxter, Jr., Q. M. Captain Baxter will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to take the transport Logan, to sail from that city July 16, 1901, for Manila, for duty as quartermaster at Nagasaki, Japan, and on and after July 1, 1901, will assume charge of the repairs to such transports as have been or may be placed under his direction and also of the care and disposition of such transports as may be placed out of commission, and will have supervision of the transports under his charge that may be required to make special trips. (June 27, H. Q. A.)

Par. 15, S. O. 129, June 4, 1901, from this office relating to Capt. Frank A. Grant, Q. M., U. S. A., is revoked, and Captain Grant will proceed as quartermaster and acting commissary on the transport McClellan to Manila, where he will report in person to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for duty. (June 27, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Carroll A. Devol, Q. M., U. S. A., will close up the business pertaining to his duties as general superintendent of the Army transport service in New York City, to June 30, 1901, and on and after July 1, 1901, will assume charge of the repairs to such transports as have been or may be placed under his direction and also of the care and disposition of such transports as may be placed out of commission, and will have supervision of the transports under his charge that may be required to make special trips. (June 27, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Capt. Joseph T. Crabbs, Q. M., is relieved from his present duties in Cuba, and will proceed to San Juan, Porto Rico, and relieve Lieut. Col. John L. Clem, deputy Q. M. C., of his duties at that place, including the duties heretofore performed by Capt. William C. R. Colquhoun, Q. M., U. S. A. Lieutenant Colonel Clem will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for duty as chief quartermaster and as quartermaster at the post of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to relieve Col. John Simpson, A. Q. M. G. (June 28, H. Q. A.)

Col. Amos S. Kimball, A. Q. M. General, in addition to his present duties will repair to Washington, for duty. (June 28, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sgt. Thomas P. Cuffe (appointed June 28, 1901, from quartermaster sergeant, 7th Cav.) now at Columbia Barracks, Havana, Cuba, will report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, to relieve Post Q. M. Sgt. William R. Kelly, who will be sent to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (July 1, H. Q. A.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Commissary Sgt. Anton Weber, U. S. A., will report to the chief commissary of the Department to relieve Commissary Sgt. Andrew J. Merrill. (May 14, D. V.)

Capt. E. B. Fenton, A. C. S., U. S. V., from duty as chief commissary of the Department and will proceed to Manila. (G. O. 34, May 6, D. V.)

Capt. Arthur M. Edwards, commissary, in addition to his present duties will report to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty as commissary for the camps at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for the provisional battalions of recruits and for the camps established there for the returning volunteers, to relieve Major Carroll Mercer, C. S., U. S. V., of that duty. (June 28, H. Q. A.)

Major William H. Baldwin, C. S., in addition to his present duties will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty as chief commissary of that department, to relieve Major Oliver E. Wood, Art. Corps, of that duty. (June 28, H. Q. A.)

Capt. David B. Case, C. S., recently appointed from Major, 24th Inf., will proceed from San Francisco, Cal., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty as commissary. (June 29, H. Q. A.)

Post Commissary Sgt. Andrew J. Merrill, San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to Fort Wayne, Mich., to relieve Post Commissary Sgt. William H. Farinthy, who will be sent to Fort Carroll, Md. (July 1, H. Q. A.)

Post Commissary Sgt. John McCarthy will be sent to Fort Niobrara, Neb., to relieve Post Commissary Sgt. John H. Adams, who will be sent to Fort Columbus, New York, for transportation to Holguin, Cuba. Upon arrival at Holguin he will relieve Post Commissary Sgt. Frank A. Kidwell, who will be sent to West Point, N. Y., for duty to relieve Post Commissary Sgt. Reginald F. Halmes, who will be sent to Fort Columbus, N. Y., for transportation to Guantanamo, Cuba, for duty. (July 1, H. Q. A.)

Post Commissary Sgt. Felix Murasko, San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (July 2, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are ordered: Col. Frank E. Nye, assistant commissary general, upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for duty as chief commissary of that department to relieve Major Charles R. Krauthoff, commissary, of that duty. Colonel Nye will also relieve Major Krauthoff of his duties as purchasing commissary at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. Major Krauthoff will proceed to Chicago, Illinois, for duty as chief commissary to relieve Capt. William H. Hart, commissary. Major Krauthoff will also relieve Captain Hart from temporary duty as purchasing commissary at Chicago, and perform such duties pending the return to duty from leave of absence of Lieut. Col. Abiel L. Smith, deputy commissary general. Captain Hart will continue on duty at Chicago as assistant to the purchasing commissary. (July 2, H. Q. A.)

Post Commissary Sgt. John Brown, from duty at Havana, to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for duty. (June 26, D. Cuba.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for twenty days is granted Contract Surgeon J. R. Devereaux, provided he make suitable arrangements for the care of the sick at Washington Bks., during his absence. (S. O. 151, July 2, D. E.)

A. A. Surg. J. A. O'Neill, from duty with the 38th Inf., to Iloilo, relieving A. A. Surg. W. A. Wickline, who will proceed to Dumarao, for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. H. H. Bally, the latter proceeding to Iloilo, Panay. (May 22, D. V.)

Capt. Frederick D. Branch, asst. surg., will proceed to Cebu, and assume the duties of medical supply officer, relieving Major William B. Winn, surg. (May 13, D. V.)

Pending the action on his application for sick leave for two months, A. A. Surg. J. A. Collie, now at Dumarao, Panay, will proceed to Manila, P. I., for examination to the nature of his disease. (May 8, D. V.)

Major George L. Hicks, Jr., surgeon, is assigned to the 38th Inf., U. S. V. (June 27, H. Q. A.)

Acting Hospital Steward Norman E. Williamson will be sent to the Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C., for duty in the laboratory of the Army Medical School. (June 28, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surgeon George H. Calkins, U. S. A., will proceed from Tonawanda, N. Y., to Fort Meade, S. D., for duty. (June 28, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Percy M. Ashburn, asst. surg. (June 28, H. Q. A.)

The following changes and assignments to duty of medical officers of the Department are announced: A. A. Surg. William A. Wickline will report to the C. O. military hospital, Iloilo, for duty, relieving Capt. William H. Tukey, asst. surg., who will proceed to Bacolod, Negros, for duty, relieving Capt. R. S. Woodson, asst. surg. A. A. Surg. John L. Burkart will proceed to Ormoc, Leyte, P. I., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. C. R. Reynolds, asst. surg., who will proceed to Cebu, P. I., for duty at the military hospital, relieving 1st Lieut. J. J. Reilly, asst. surg. (May 8, D. V.)

Contract Surg. J. R. Devereaux will accompany troops to Plattsburg Barracks, and then proceed to Washington Barracks. (Ft. McPherson, June 24.)

The following named officers having tendered their resignations are honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect June 30, 1901: Major Samuel T. Armstrong, surgeon, U. S. Volunteers; Capt. Charles E. MacDonald, asst. surg., U. S. Volunteers. (June 28, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Thomas Dawson, Hospital Corps, is transferred to Fort Hamilton, New York. (July 1, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. Jesse C. Rutledge, to duty at Masinloc. A. A. Surg. Silvio J. Onesti, to duty at Alilem. A. A. Surg. David W. Overton, to duty at Santa Cruz. (May 16, D. N. L.)

A. A. Surg. Edgar W. Miller, to Cervantes for duty. (May 15, D. N. L.)

Major Robert H. Zanner, surg., will proceed to Laoag, for duty with 20th Inf. (May 15, D. N. L.)

Major Walter Whitney, surg., U. S. V., to Angeles, and report to C. O., 4th Cav., for duty. (May 15, D. N. L.)

Major William H. Cook, surg., to San Fernando, for duty at that station. (May 13, D. N. L.)

A. A. Surg. Max F. Clausius, to duty with 17th Inf., at Dagupan. A. A. Surg. Wallace E. Parkman, to Mangataram. (May 8, D. N. L.)

A. A. Surg. Archibald M. Wilkins, to-La Trinidad. (May 8, D. N. L.)

A. A. Surg. William Roberts, to Bamban, to examine into the cause for the prevalence of malarial intermittent fever among the troops at that point. (May 8, D. N. L.)

The following assignments to duty with regiments of surgeons and assistant surgeons, U. S. V., recently assigned to the Department of Northern Luzon, are ordered:

To 3d Cavalry.—Capt. William Alden, at Vigan; Capt. Timothy Goulding, at Cabugao; Capt. George L. Painter, at Sinait. To 4th Cavalry.—Capt. Howard A. Grube, at Laoag; Capt. Wharton B. McLaughlin, to duty at Bayambang. To 5th Cavalry.—Major Joseph M. Heller, to Deposit; Capt. George S. Wallace, to Pasig; Capt. Ira Ayer, to Pampanga; Capt. Raymond E. Wheeler, to Pampanga. To Artillery Corps.—Capt. Henry Pick, to duty at Camp Stotsenberg, with 13th Battery Field Artillery; Capt. Charles F. De Mey, to duty at Balanga, with 60th Co. Coast Artillery; Capt. Frank W. Dudley, to Orani, with 70th Co. Coast Artillery. To 3d Infantry.—Major William H. Cook, San Fernando, to duty; Capt. William E. McPherson, to duty at Apalit; Capt. James H. McCall, to duty at Baliuag; Capt. Gerry S. Driver, to duty, Mexico. To 5th Infantry.—Capt. James G. McKay, to duty at Benguet; Capt. Frank P. Kenyon, to duty at Bucay; Capt. Fred F. Sprague, to duty at Rosario. To 7th Infantry.—Capt. Ernest H. Wheeler, to duty at Santa Cruz; Capt. Henry W. Elliot, to duty at Tuguegarao; Capt. Charles F. De Mey, to duty at Tuguegarao; Capt. Eduardo C. Poey, to duty at Bantay; Capt. Carl R. Hexamer, to duty at Paniqui. To 13th Infantry.—Capt. Frank DuBois, to Binalonan; Capt. Elin W. Ames, to Asintran; Capt. Harry A. Littlefield, asst. surg., to duty at San Jacinto. To 16th Inf.—Capt. Walter H. Dade, to Tuguegarao; Capt. Perceval S. Rossiter, to Ilagan, to duty; Capt. James J. Edmondson, to Echague. To 17th Infantry.—Capt. Gilbert I. Cullen, to Dagupan; Capt. James F. Minor, to Alaminos, to duty at Camiling; Capt. John T. H. Slayter, to duty at Lingayen. To 20th Infantry.—Capt. Cyrus D. Lloyd, to Laoag, to duty at that station; Capt. Charles G. Elcher, to Bangui. To 22d Infantry.—Major John R. Hereford, to duty at Arayat; Capt. Wilson Murray, to duty at San Isidro; Capt. Samuel K. Carson, to Santa Rosa. To 24th Infantry.—Capt. Clarence H. Long, to Cabanatuan; Capt. John J. Repetti, to Humlingan. To 25th Infantry.—Capt. Vernon K. Earthenman, to Iba; Capt. William O. Davies, to San Isidro; Capt. Compton Wilson, to San Felipe. (May 17, D. N. L.)

The following changes in stations of medical officers in this Department are ordered: A. A. Surg. James T. Kemp, to Alilem; A. A. Surg. Charles J. Wyche, to Bongabong; A. A. Surg. Joseph W. Love, to San Mateo; A. A. Surg. Robert L. Felts, to Talavera; A. A. Surg. Frederick H. Mills, to Malabon; A. A. Surg. Rodney D. Smith, to Alaminos; A. A. Surg. Frank L. R. Tetamore, to Concepcion; A. A. Surg. Clement C. Whitcomb, to Dasol; A. A. Surg. George E. Chamberlain, to Cabiao; A. A. Surg. Frank C. Griffin, to Murcia, Province of Tarlac; A. A. Surg. Elmer E. Mansfield, to Carrangian; A. A. Surg. Frank J. Thompson, to duty at Agno; A. A. Surg. Alva R. Hall, to duty at Bautista. (May 17, D. N. L.)

Major Arlington Pond, surg., to Iba, for duty as surgeon of 25th Inf. (May 17, D. N. L.)

The leave granted Captain Henry R. Stiles, asst. surg., is extended one month. (July 2, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward John J. Walker, Fort Walla Walla, when relieved, will be sent at once to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, to relieve Hospital Steward Charles A. Krick, who will be sent to San Francisco, Cal. (July 2, H. Q. A.)

Capt. William H. Block, asst. surg., having returned from leave, will resume the duties which he formerly performed as A. A. Surg. (June 10, D. E.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, and to go beyond the limits of the Department, is granted Contract Surgeon Marion B. McMillan. (June 26, D. Cuba.)

Acting Hospital Steward Robert Cousley is relieved at Fort Hamilton, and will be sent to Plattsburg Barracks. (July 2, D. E.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for thirty days is granted Major Harry L. Rogers, paymaster, with the condition that he rejoin his station, San Juan, in time to pay troops on muster of July 31. (July 2, D. E.)

Capt. Otto Becker, paymaster, will take station in the city of Havana. June 26, D. Cuba.

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The following named officers of the Corps of Engineers



now at Fort Totten, New York, will proceed to the place hereinafter specified for recruiting duty: 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Jackson, to No. 205½ Middle street, Portland, Me., and report to Capt. William B. Homer, Art. Corps, recruiting officer; 1st Lieut. Clark S. Smith, to No. 116 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich., and report in person to Capt. Samuel W. Dunning, 18th Inf., recruiting officer; 2d Lieut. Henry C. Jewett, to Pearl and Church streets, Buffalo, N. Y., and report in person to Major James S. Rogers, 20th Inf., recruiting officer. (June 23, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Louis C. Wolf, C. E., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability, his retirement from active service June 29, 1901, is announced. (June 23, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Andrew N. Damrell, C. E., is designated as A. Q. M., at Mobile, Alabama, for the purpose of attending to all freight shipments on account of the lighthouse establishment at that place. (July 1, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill, C. E., will proceed to Humming, and take charge of the road work in that vicinity, relieving 1st Lieut. Horton W. Stickle, C. E. (May 13, D. N. L.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Col. William A. Marye, O. D., will make not to exceed two visits a month during July, August and September, 1901, from Fort Monroe Arsenal, Fort Monroe, Va., to the Petersburg Iron Works Co., Petersburg, Va., on official business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles. (June 23, H. Q. A.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

1st Lieut. Alfred T. Clifton, to Dumaguete, Oriental Negros, for station. (May 16, D. V.)

So much of Par. 13, S. O. 138, June 14, 1901, H. Q. A., as relates to 2d Lieut. Charles M. Duffy, signal officer, is revoked. (June 29, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Signal Corps, now in Havana, with comply with Par. 10, S. O. 106, current series, H. Q. A., proceeding via New York City. (June 27, D. Cuba.)

#### CHAPLAINS.

Leave for seven days is granted Chaplain H. A. Brown. (Fort Hancock, July 2.)

#### 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. A. B. WELLS.

Capt. William C. Brown, 1st Cav., now at San Francisco, Cal., will join his troop at Fort Washakie, Wyo. (June 23, H. Q. A.)

Capt. William S. Scott, 1st Cav., upon his muster out as Lieutenant Colonel, 4th Inf., U. S. V., will proceed to Fort Meade, S. D., for duty with Troop H, 1st Cav. (June 23, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav., is assigned to Troop K of that regiment vice Capt. J. F. Reynolds Landis, 1st Cav., who will remain unassigned until further notice. (June 29, H. Q. A.)

#### 2D CAVALRY.—COL.

2d Lieut. Reginald E. McNally, 2d Cav., A. C., will accompany Brig. Gen. John Green Ballance, U. S. V., to Manila. (May 13, D. N. L.)

#### 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. J. WINT.

Veterinarian Sidney L. Hunter, 6th Cav., now in San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for duty. (June 28, H. Q. A.)

#### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. M. BELL.

Leave for two months on surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. Hugh A. Roberts, 8th Cav. (June 29, H. Q. A.)

#### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

G. O. 16, 9TH CAV., NUEVA CACERES, P. I., MAY 24, 1901.

Pursuant to instructions contained in telegram dated Headquarters Southern Luzon, Manila, P. I., April 23, 1901, the undersigned assumes command of the regiment.

A. B. WELLS, Colonel 1st Cav.

G. W. READ, Capt., 9th Cav., Adjutant.

#### 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. S. M. WHITESIDE.

1st Lieut. Alfred E. Kennington, 10th Cav., will proceed to Manzanillo, Cuba, for duty. (June 14, D. S.)

Capt. Carter P. Johnson, 10th Cav., upon his muster out as major, 4th Inf., U. S. V., will proceed to Fort Meade, South Dakota, for duty with the 12th Cav. (June 23, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Eugene P. Jervoy, Jr., 10th Cav., will join his regiment. (June 29, H. Q. A.)

#### 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. MOORE.

Capt. Edward A. Sturges, 11th Cav., will return to Pullman, and rejoin his company of Macabebes Native Scouts. (May 16, D. N. L.)

Capt. James O. Ross, 11th Cav., is assigned to the command of the gunboat Charleston, and will proceed to Calumpit, to assume that duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, 12th Inf., who will report to the C. O., 25th U. S. Inf., for duty. (May 13, D. N. L.)

#### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. N. WHEELAN.

Troop F, 12th Cav., will proceed from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Fort Clark, Texas, for station and target practice. (June 24, D. T.)

As soon as practicable after the arrival of Capt. William J. Nicholson, 12th Cav., at Fort McIntosh, Texas, 2d Lieut. Robert McC. Beck, Jr., 12th Cav., will report to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (June 21, D. T.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about June 27, 1901, is granted Capt. John M. Morgan, 12th Cav. (June 26, D. T.)

#### 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. M. HAYES.

Troops B and D, 13th Cav., will be relieved from duty at Fort Meade, S. D., as soon as practicable, and sent by rail to Fort Assiniboine, Montana, for station. (June 23, D. D.)

Leave of absence for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. John W. Willen, 13th Cav. (June 27, H. Q. A.)

#### 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBOW.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Freeborn P. Holcomb, 14th Cav. (June 27, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Kyle Rucker, 14th Cav., having reported at these headquarters, will report to the Adjutant General of the Department for temporary duty. (June 19, D. Colo.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, is Lieut. Joseph P. Tracy, Art. Corps, is transferred from the 5th Co., Coast Art., and will remain unassigned for staff or other duty until further orders. (June 23, H. Q. A.)

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced:

Albert E. Waldron, from 2d lieutenant to 1st lieutenant; rank May 8, 1901; assigned to 9th Co., Coast Art.

Jessie C. Nicholls, from 2d lieutenant to 1st lieutenant; rank May 8, 1901; assigned to 21st Batty., Field Art.

Frank C. Jewell, from 2d lieutenant to 1st lieutenant; rank May 8, 1901; assigned to 5th Co., Coast Art.

Fred H. Gallop, from 2d lieutenant to 1st lieutenant; rank May 8, 1901; assigned to 40th Co., Coast Art.

M. J. McDonough, from 2d lieutenant to 1st lieutenant; rank May 8, 1901; assigned to 15th Co., Coast Art.

Herman W. Schull, from 2d lieutenant to 1st lieutenant; rank May 8, 1901; assigned to 23d Co., Coast Art.

Lieutenant Waldron will proceed to join his company. (June 28, H. Q. A.)

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Lee Hagood, Art. Corps. (June 27, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. Major George W. Lackey, Art. Corps, now at Fort Monroe, will proceed to Fort Washington, Md., and report to the C. O., District of the Potomac for orders. (July 2, D. E.)

Capt. Eli D. Hoyle, Assistant Inspector General, will

proceed to Fort Hancock, N. J., on inspection duty. (June 23, D. E.)

1st Lieut. William S. Guignard, Art. Corps, is detailed judge advocate at Fort McPherson, Ga., in place of Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer, 28th Inf., relieved. (July 2, D. E.)

Corp. Chas. Schlegel, 73d Co., C. A., on duty at the Pan-American Exposition, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Sergt. Chas. H. Evans, 8th Co., C. A., Fort Barrancas, has been promoted Sergeant Major, junior grade.

1st Lieut. W. S. Guignard, Art. Corps, is detailed signal officer. (Fort McPherson, June 24.)

1st Lieut. R. E. Wyellie, A. C., is detailed Ord. Officer. (Fort Morgan, June 26.)

The following appointment was made on June 26, in the 13th Co., Coast Art.: Private Ernest Benthall to be Corporal, vice Offut, reduced.

Leave for one month is granted Major Geary S. Grimes, Art. Corps, U. S. A. (June 29, H. Q. A.)

Par. 14, S. O. 100, April 30, 1901, H. Q. A., relative to 2d Lieut. (now 1st lieutenant) Le Vert Coleman, Art. Corps, is revoked. (July 1, H. Q. A.)

So much of Par. 11, S. O. 82, April 9, 1901, H. Q. A., as relates to 1st Lieut. Brooke Payne, Art. Corps, is revoked. (July 1, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. John G. Gilmore, Jr., Art. Corps, will proceed to Fort Hancock, N. J., and join his company. (July 1, H. Q. A.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Adrain S. Fleming, Art. Corps, recruiting officer. (July 1, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Ernest D. Scott, Art. Corps, will report to Col. Jacob B. Rawles, Art. Corps, president of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (July 1, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph F. Barnes, Art. Corps. (July 3, D. E.)

Sergeants J. E. Anderson and E. B. Wharton, Art. Corps, have been appointed Sergeant Majors, and assigned, the former to Fort Hancock, and the latter to Fort Wadsworth.

Corp. W. Jones, A. C., Fort Adams, has been promoted to Sergeant.

2d Lieut. A. A. Mayback, A. C., is detailed signal and engineer officer. (Fort Terry, July 1.)

Sergt. L. A. Bryan, 43d Co., C. A., has been appointed Sergeant Major, at the Headquarters Artillery District of New London, at Fort Trumbull.

#### 2D INFANTRY.—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

Capt. William M. Wright, 2d Inf., will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., for recruiting duty. (June 29, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles H. Muir, 2d Inf., to Fort Thomas, Ky., and join his company. (June 2, H. Q. A.)

#### 3D INFANTRY.—COL. J. H. PAGE.

1st Lieut. Tenney Ross, 3d Inf., upon his arrival at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, with recruits, will report for duty with the 28th Inf. (July 2, H. Q. A.)

#### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. F. SPURGIN.

Capt. Joseph C. Castner, 4th Inf., will join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines. (July 2, H. Q. A.)

Major Philip Reade, 4th Inf., (late Inspector General, U. S. V.) will remain on duty at these headquarters in charge of the office of Inspector General of the Department until relieved by his successor. In addition to this duty Major Reade will take charge, temporarily, of the offices of Inspector of Small-Arms Practice and Signal Officer of the Department. (July 1, D. D.)

In view of exceptional circumstances, leave for two months, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted Major Walter S. Scott, 4th Inf. (May 27, D. P.)

#### 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. COMBA.

1st Lieut. Irwin L. Hunt, 5th Inf., is transferred to the 19th Inf., and will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. (June 29, H. Q. A.)

#### 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MINER.

1st Lieut. W. H. Simons, 6th Inf., aide-de-camp, is appointed engineer officer of the Department, relieving 1st Lieut. F. A. Thompson, 38th Inf., U. S. V. (May 13, D. V.)

Leave for one month, with permission to visit Manila, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles Brooks Clark, 6th Inf., to take effect not later than July 15, 1901, when his services can be spared. (May 22, D. V.)

#### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

1st Lieut. Campbell E. Babcock, Battalion Adjutant, 7th Inf., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., for duty as Q. M., and A. C. S., on the transport Rosecrans. (June 23, D. Cal.)

#### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. I. D. DE RUSSY.

1st Lieut. C. R. Booth, 11th Inf., is detailed range officer. (Mayaguez, P. R., June 16.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. McKIBBIN.

1st Lieut. Wallace M. Craigie, 12th Inf., is transferred to the 7th U. S. Inf., Co. M, and will join that company. (July 2, H. Q. A.)

#### 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. BISBEE.

Lieut. Col. William Auman, 13th Inf., is assigned to duty at headquarters Dept. Northern Luzon, with station in Manila. (May 8, D. N. L.)

#### 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. MOALE.

Cos. E and G, 15th Inf., will proceed July 5, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., respectively, to Madison Barracks, and take station. (July 3, D. E.)

#### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. C. HOOD.

Sick leave for three months, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted Capt. John Newton, 16th Inf., (May 20, D. P.)

#### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. A. GOODALE.

1st Lieut. William T. Patten, 17th Inf., from sick in hospital, Manila, to his station, Rosales, Province of Pangasinan. (May 19, D. N. L.)

The following transfers are made in the 17th Inf.: Capt. Charles D. Clay, from Co. E to Co. B; Capt. Benjamin F. Hardaway, from Co. B to Co. E. (June 29, H. Q. A.)

#### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Leave for one month and ten days, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Capt. David C. Shanks, 18th Inf. (June 1, D. P.)

1st Lieut. A. L. Conger, 18th Inf., will accompany the Department Commander on visit of inspection to Cebu, Samar, and other places. (May 7, D. V.)

1st Lieut. O. E. Hunt, 18th Inf., is appointed acting engineer officer of the Province of Capiz, Panay, P. I. (G. O. May 5, D. V.)

#### 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. ELLIS.

Leave for one month on account of sickness is granted Capt. Henry W. Hovey, 24th Inf. (July 2, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Arthur C. Ducat, 24th Inf., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty with the 28th Inf. (July 1, H. Q. A.)

#### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

1st Lieut. Henry A. Ripley, 26th Inf., is transferred to the 23d Inf. (June 27, H. Q. A.)

#### 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. I. ESKRIDGE.

Corp. D. W. Bailey, C, 27th Inf., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Private J. W. Carroll, L, 27th Inf., has been promoted to Sergeant.

#### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. M. VAN HORNE.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Francis W. Healy, 29th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (June 22, D. D.)

The honorable discharge, June 13, 1901, of 1st Lieut. James H. Blount, Jr., 29th Inf., from the service of the

United States on tender of resignation, is announced. (June 27, H. Q. A.)

#### PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Par. 10, S. O. 140, June 17, 1901, H. Q. A., discharging Capt. James T. Ord, Porto Rico Regiment, U. S. V., is revoked. (June 23, H. Q. A.)

#### TRANSFERS.

1st Lieut. Edward L. King, 7th Cav., is transferred to the 11th Cav. (June 23, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. George E. Ball, 20th Inf., is transferred to the 21st Inf. (June 27, H. Q. A.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Principal Musician Vital Faure, band, 20th Inf.; Drum Major Jacob Kramer, 8th Band, Art. Corps; Sergeant James Mitchell, Co. F, 12th Inf. (June 23, H. Q. A.)

#### ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Edward S. Godfrey, 12th Cav.; Capt. Clermont L. Best, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. Orlando C. Trozel, 12th Cav., Commissary, will assemble at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to re-examine into and report upon the qualifications of Sergt. John R. Callahan, 12th Co., Coast Art., for the position of post commissary sergeant, U. S. A. (June 24, D. T.)

A board to meet in Manila, June 16, for the examination of 1st Lieut. J. Y. Mason Blunt, 3d Cav., to determine his fitness for promotion. Detail, Lieut. Col. William Auman, 13th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Jacob A. Auger, 4th Cav.; Major Ogden Rafferty, surg.; Capt. Lewis H. Strother, 23d Inf.; A. A. Surg. William Roberts; Capt. Frank D. Webster, 20th Inf., recorder. (May 13, D. N. L.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Ezra B. Fuller, 10th Cav.; Capt. John C. Gresham, 7th Cav.; Capt. H. G. Stickle, adjutant, 7th Cav., Commissary, will meet at Columbia Barracks, Cuba, June 23, 1901, to examine into the qualifications of Commissary Sergeant George H. Rathgeber, 7th Cav., for the position of Post Commissary Sergeant. (June 25, D. Cuba.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Robert J. C. Irvine, 9th Inf.; Capt. John P. Madden, Regt. Adj., 29th Inf., and Capt. Frank D. Ely, Regt. Com., 29th Inf., is directed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, July 2, to examine into the qualifications of Color Sergeant William Smith, 29th Inf., for the position of post commissary sergeant, U. S. A. (June 23, D. L.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Major and Surgeon William O. Owen, U. S. A., and 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg. Paul C. Hutton, is appointed to meet at Fort Thomas, Ky., to examine into the physical condition of Capt. Henry J. May, A. Q. M., U. S. V. (June 24, D. L.)

#### VARIOUS ARMY ITEMS.

Major W. A. Holbrook, 38th Inf., U. S. V., is assigned to the command of the 2d Battalion, Panay Scouts, with station at San Jose de Buenavista, Antique Province, Panay, with general charge of military affairs. (G. O. 34, May 6, D. V.)

So much of Par. 4, S. O. 112, May 15, 1901, H. Q. A., as assigns 2d Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen and William S. Barriger, to the 28th Inf., is revoked, and they are assigned to the 15th Cav. (June 23, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. William S. Martin, U. S. Cav., upon being returned to duty from First Reserve Hospital, will proceed to the Department of the Visayas, for special duty as topographical officer. (May 30, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Frank H. Whitman, 2d Inf.; Russell C. Langdon, 3d Inf.; Houston V. Evans, 3d Inf.; Merck B. Stewart, and Charles E. Russell, 5th Inf.; Dennis E. Nolan, 12th Inf.; William A. Burnside, 14th Inf.; and Reynolds J. Burt, 25th Inf., will report to the president of the examining board. (May 31, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Ira Keithley 37th Inf., U. S. V., will report to the secretary to the U. S. M. Governor in the Philippine Islands, for duty in the Forestry Bureau. (June 1, D. P.)

1st Lieut. George R. Grau, 49th Inf., U. S. V., will not accompany that regiment to the United States, but will remain on special duty as assistant to the internal revenue officer, Second District, Department of Northern Luzon, with a view to muster out not later than June 30, 1901. (May 27, D. P.)

The following named officers of the 48th Inf., U. S. V., who belong to the regular service, will be detached from duty with that regiment immediately prior to its departure for the United States, and will report as indicated: Major Sedgwick Rice, (captain, 2d Cav.) by letter to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon; Major John Howard, (captain, 19th U. S. Inf.) to the adjutant general of the Division; Major Charles F. Kiefer, surgeon, (captain and assistant surgeon, U. S. Army), by telegram to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, and by letter to the chief surgeon of the Division. (May 27, D. P.)

The following named officers of the 48th Inf., U. S. V., will not accompany that regiment to the United States but will remain on special duty in these islands, with a view to muster out not later than June 30, 1901: 1st Lieut. Walter G. Gatchell, and Frederick McSmith; 2d Lieut. David E. Jeffers. (May 27, D. P.)

The following named commissary sergeants, recently appointed, will report as indicated: Harry Allen, in person to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for station; Max E. Rippe, by telegram to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, for assignment to station; Charles Sandstrom, by telegram to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for assignment to station; Charles M. Pearson, in person to the depot commissary, Manila. (June 1, D. P.)

Capt. Charles S. Burns, 42d Inf., U. S. V., will not accompany that regiment to the United States, but will report to the secretary to the U. S. Military Governor in the Philippine Islands, for duty in connection with the civil government, with a view to muster out not later than June 30, 1901. (May 27, D. P.)

The following named officers of the 49th Inf., U. S. V., who belong to the regular service, will be detached from duty with that regiment immediately prior to its departure for the United States, and will report as indicated: Col. William H. Beck, (major, 6th U. S. Cav.) to the adjutant general of the Division; Major Ernest Hinds, (captain Art. Corps.) by letter to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon. (May 27, D. P.)

Leave for one month, with permission to visit Japan, is granted Major Alfred Reynolds, U. S. Inf., inspector general. (May 13, D. P.)

The following named officers of the 53d Inf., U. S. V., who belong to the Regular Service, will be detached from duty with that regiment prior to its departure for the United States, and will report to the adjutant general of the Division. Col. George S. Anderson (major, 5th U. S. Cav.); Major Willard A. Holbrook (captain, 5th Cav.). (May 31, D. P.)

The following named officers of the 53d Inf., will not accompany that regiment to the United States, but will remain on special duty in the Philippines with a view to muster out not later than June 30, 1901: Capt. Neil P. Faxe, 1st Lieut. William G. Doane, 1st Lieut. William A. Covington and Douglas H. Jacobs, 1st Lieut. Reuben B. Blanchard, 1st Lieut. Fred A. Thompson, 1st Lieut. Amzi B. Kelly, Lieut. William O. Thornton, 2d Lieut. Goodwin Compton, 2d Lieut. John W. Hunter. (May 31, D. P.)

The following named officers of the 44th Inf., U. S. V., will not accompany that regiment to the United States, but will remain on special duty in the Philippines, with a view to muster out not later than June 30, 1901: Major Henry B. McCoy, Capt. Thomas Leonard, Capt. Amasa S. Goodfield, Capt. Samuel C. Samuels, 1st Lieut. Frederick B. Young, 1st Lieut.



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1865.)

## ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1901.

## AN INSULT TO THE GRAND ARMY.

It is strange that the most insulting suggestion concerning the members of the Grand Army of the Republic of which we have any knowledge, and the one most calculated to bring them into disfavor, should have come from one of their own number, and be an officer of the Regular Army, Major General Daniel E. Sickles, of the retired list. Judging from his recently published statements, General Sickles regards the Grand Army as a body of men without political principles who are ready to vote for whichever side most favors their interest, and who were only prevented from voting for Bryan at the last national election by the assurance they received that a Commissioner of Pensions, whose methods are too strict for them, should be removed. So the President is now informed that the price of continued loyalty to his Administration upon the part of the Grand Army is the removal of the Commissioner, who carries in his pocket General Sickles's certificate to his high character and his fitness for the office he fills.

We believe that General Sickles has been misled as to the facts, as have been others before him who have reached the conclusion that the only old soldier is the talking old soldier—the man who is always after something, and who infests the halls of Congress with his "claims." The zeal of this class has been carefully worked up by the claim agents, who have grown rich by their zealous, and of course disinterested, advocacy of soldiers' rights, and who have a natural and a persistent hostility to any administration of the Pension Office which makes it difficult to work their schemes. General Sickles insists that there is much more than this interest of the pension agent in the opposition to Commissioner Evans, and he is well informed on this subject, so far as he can be by listening to those whose activity in Grand Army gatherings enables them to control to a large extent the Army in its associated action.

But how about that large and influential class of old soldiers who are going quietly about their business without proclaiming their services from the housetop, and who vote according to their conscience and their political principles, indifferent to the question as to who may hold the office of Commissioner of Pensions? Are they to have no voice in this matter?

The true old-soldier sentiment of this country favors an administration of our pension laws so honest and exact that it will make it as difficult as possible to secure pensions for bummers and dead beats, the bounty jumpers and the coffee coolers of the Civil War. They believe that our pension laws have been, if anything, too liberal, and they have some measure of sympathy for the taxpayers who are patiently bearing their burden of a pension list approaching one hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year. Mounting up, as it does in the course of years, among the billions, to a large extent it is in the nature of a fine imposed upon the country for its neglect of military preparation and military instruction which will, we hope, be guarded against in the future. It is a misleading factor in our national budget, conveying as it does to the civilian mind a suggestion as to the necessary expense of a military establishment, when what it really represents is the cost of our folly in refusing to provide one. That it should be large enough to save from want every decrepit soldier who has sacrificed health and an ability to earn a living in his country's service all believe, but it should not offer a premium on laziness or the disposition to traffic in honor and duty; above all, it should not be made a factor in the promotion of political or personal schemes of any sort. It should be a roll of honor on which any man may be proud to have his name inscribed in proof of creditable service and patriotic duty well done. To charge that the Grand Army is a Pretorian Guard, whose services are at the disposal of the aspirant for Presidential honors who bids highest for them is to insult every old soldier who wears the insignia of that Army.

## ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR WEST POINT.

Information concerning the new examination for candidates for admission to the U. S. Military Academy, which is to take effect next May, was made public this week. It will be remembered that Secretary Root a few weeks ago prescribed that the candidates should be examined in reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, English composition, English literature, arithmetic, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, descriptive geography and the elements of physical geography, especially the geography of the United States, United States history, the outline of general history and the general principles of physiology and hygiene.

A section in the last annual appropriation bill for the Academy provided that candidates should be examined in such subjects as the Secretary of War should prescribe. The old law fixed certain definite subjects. In general, the examination includes more than it formerly did, but it is not a more difficult one for the reason that

the subjects are those that, according to the statistics of the Commissioner of Education, are studied by the average pupil in the public schools at the minimum age of admission, 17. In the examination required up to this time the candidate almost invariably had to go back and study things he had long since passed over.

The information concerning the details of the examination which is sent out from the Academy is very full and gives typical sets of questions under each subject. The subjects added are algebra, geometry, English composition, general history and the elements of physiology and hygiene. The questions show that a thorough knowledge of the simpler and more elementary parts of the above subjects is required.

The passage of the law above referred to, putting the scope of the examination in the hands of the Secretary of War so that it can be modified from time to time as conditions demand it, has been recommended by the authorities of the Academy and different Boards of Visitors for a number of years.

The examination, while still remaining very simple, indeed, as compared to the examination required to enter the freshman class of one of our large colleges, seems to be a broader and more sensible one than the old requirements were. An additional effort of Secretary Root to keep the vacancies filled at the Academy as nearly as possible is the new provision recommending that all Senators and Congressmen appoint two alternates, the better qualified of the two, as shown by the entrance examination, to be admitted in the event of the failure of the principal.

The examinations are to be held on the first of May, and, as has been the custom for a number of years, at different Army posts in all parts of the country, in order to save the candidates the expense of going to West Point.

## HOW CLOTHES KILL NATIVES.

The disposition of the highly civilized man to make light of the customs in dress of the savage or semi-savage races is one thing that often impedes successful government of new colonies and that makes the introduction of so-called Christian government simply the forerunner of the grave digger. As soon as the white man obtains power over the savage and begins his work of reform, he makes a dead set at his clothes. To the average Anglo-Saxon and European, clothes are the synonym of virtue. Without clothes they hold there is no virtue, so they immediately set to work to replace the fig leaf with skirts and trousers. In recent works on the evolution of modesty historians have shown that the idea of modesty can exist apart from the clothing; that the covering of the body was originally adopted, not from a sense of modesty, but from a desire not to excite aversion.

However, in our alleged highly civilized communities, even, we have standards of attire adapted to circumstances and conditions. In the winter, at swell functions, ladies can undecol themselves almost ad libitum above the waist, while in the ballet similar freedom is permitted below the waist line. In summer our bathing resorts see a display of bare feminine flesh that a few years ago would have occupied all the energies of the W. C. T. U., and perhaps left the canteen without assailants. Our own customs we modify to suit taste and climate, but we deny this privilege to the islanders living in a climate with a fierceness of heat of which we know but little. Instead of permitting them a wide latitude in matters of dress, we think that in enveloping them in stiff shirts or starched petticoats we are putting them at once in the armor of virtue, oblivious of the fact, attested by all explorers and travellers, that virtue is more conspicuous among people with whom dress is the exception than among those with whom dress has become an art.

We have always been suspicious of attempts, however well meaning, to improve the morals and conditions of tropical islanders along the lines of civilized apparel. That our suspicions have not been ill founded is shown by what Capt. B. F. Tilley, U. S. N., Governor of Samoa, told Secretary Long, the other day, about the inroads of consumption in Samoa. Captain Tilley said that the adoption of clothing by the Samoans had introduced lung troubles into that mild climate. In the old days before the white men obtained control, the natives went nearly naked, protecting themselves from rain and dampness by liberal applications of coconut oil, which was quite as effective as the oily secretion of a duck's back in shedding water. Nowadays, the native man wears clothes and no coconut oil, and when the clothes become wet a cold follows and in many cases tuberculosis results.

It was only in last week's Army and Navy Journal that mention was made of the use to which British officers put coconut oil as a body varnish to abate the evils of excessive heat in India. While much progress has been made in sanitation and in medicine, there are not a few who believe that the greatest agency for the physical regeneration of the human race lies in a reform in our apparel that will rid mankind and womankind of the evils that spring from our daily dress. Looking at an American man walking about on a hot day with his load of clothes, a savage might well exclaim: "There is the white man's burden."

One of the causes to which the partial destruction of the Hawaiian Islanders has been ascribed is their adoption of clothing, under the influence of missionary instruction. When they waded about naked in the kalo fields they took no harm, but when they came out of them with wet clothing they contracted fatal disorders.

## GOOD FROM EVIL.

Possibly good may result from the folly of abolishing the canteen. Perhaps a year's experiment with no canteen will be worth years of debates and criminations and recriminations. Bringing the canteen and the no-canteen principles into sharp juxtaposition will be effective in showing the American people just what is involved in the "reform" which was so vociferously demanded at the last session of Congress. When the canteen shall be voted back into its old place, it will in all likelihood remain longer undisturbed than it would if the present law had not been passed. There would have been through years and years the noisy buzzing of the reformers about the ears of Congress, and their chief cry would doubtless have been to give a trial to their scheme. This test has now been given to them, and a fair test it has had in every way. The Army has been in active service in the Philippines and has been doing garrison duty in our island possessions and in the United States. Every condition that would be entertained by war has been substantially realized, and the American public will know precisely to what extent the no-canteen principle is valuable to Army life. No better time than the present could have been taken, and perhaps it is just as well that if the canteen is restored to the daily life of the Army it will go back reinforced by the results of actual experimentation without it.

Of course, no reasonable person takes any stock in the rubbish about a "conspiracy among officers" to help the cause of the canteen. It would appear to be the temperance people, if any, who are in league with rum-sellers to locate resorts near Army posts, and it is obviously untrue that officers make it a business personally to urge the men under their command to leave post and drink all the firewater they can. It is hardly conceivable that intelligent people will believe for a moment that Army officers who are intrusted with such great responsibilities as come to Army commanders would stoop to the altering of the records of cases in which men were disciplined for excessive drinking. No man in the Army, we believe, would consent to have his name go on papers as punished for drinking, when not guilty of the offense, to swell the record of "drunks," and the assertion that officers would employ dummy names to swell the records of drunkenness is unworthy of reply, being so manifestly false upon its face.

Perhaps when the matter of the restoration of the canteen shall come up at the next session of Congress we shall know all about these "conspiracies," but we wish to warn those who talk so glibly now of them that they will be held strictly to account before Congress for what they say, and that it would be well for them to be fortified with better evidence than has yet been found in the wild imaginings of ecstatic reformers.

## ROUGH CLOTHES AND MARTIAL PRIDE.

In the light of the continuous war service which the American and British troops have seen for so long a time, we do not believe that there will be a general acceptance of the statement of the New York Medical Journal, which, in discussing "The Soldier and His Uniform," said: "There can be no doubt that the jaunty appearance of a soldier, whether on duty or on leave, makes the service attractive to young men who are thinking of entering it. We have nothing but contempt for 'dudishness,' but we feel convinced we are not overrating the importance of a smart uniform for the soldier."

In times of peace there used to be a feminine weakness for brass buttons and gold lace and the more showy the soldier was the more he thought he would appeal to the "girl behind the man behind the gun." It is not too much to say that the smartness of a soldier's uniform does much to reconcile the Continental soldier to his term of compulsory service.

But the "Medical Journal" seems to overlook the fact that in war the principle is reversed. During the Spanish War we knew of many cases where feminine admiration for a furloughed or invalided soldier from the front was in direct proportion to the rough wear his uniform showed, and the rustier the buttons and the more frayed the trimmings, the more easily they made their way into feminine affections. It is this factor in female admiration that has undoubtedly affected the spick-and-spanness of the British soldier and brought his personal appearance to a condition which leads a London paper to say: "Household troops and the cavalry retain the same correct order of walking out, but the appearance of the ordinary infantry soldier in the streets of London and the provincial towns baffles description, and is a disgrace to the Army. Surely it is not beyond the powers of the authorities to quarter a few military police in London, with orders to take the name and regiment of every offender. And if their furloughs were cancelled, the effect would be a wholesome one."

Khaki has come to mean hard service, campaigning, forced marches, ambuscades, battles and all that, while immaculateness in uniform is synonymous with quiet garrison duty at home, and as long as this distinction exists in the popular mind, the soldier is scarcely to be blamed if he seeks to profit by it by allowing his clothes to awaken the popular emotion that is so pleasing to his military pride. There is one young woman on Staten Island, N. Y., awaiting the return of her "hero lover" from the Philippines, in a volunteer regiment, who declares that if she first sees him on his return in anything but service-worn khaki—well, her black eyes snap



and her bosom heaves tumultuously as she thinks of the awful possibility. Her logic is not so bad. "It is given to a woman only rarely to love a real soldier who has faced bullets," she says, "so why should he destroy her illusions for so small a matter as his uniform."

#### HOW THE FRENCH SEE US.

The "Armée et Marine" of Paris accompanies a picture of General Funston with this ungracious reflection: "We poor Frenchmen do not understand very clearly the glorious side of an expedition in which a loyal enemy—and Aguinaldo was always that—was captured by treachery. If Aguinaldo had been taken in open battle, after a fight, or in an operation of war as dangerous for his adversaries as for him, we should applaud without reserve the promotion of Brigadier General Funston. In the circumstances we have described, we can merely record it."

We did not expect to find in so consistent a paper as our Paris contemporary usually is, such a criterion as it puts forward for judging the capture of an enemy, namely, that the operation by which it is effected must be equally dangerous to both sides. That is a standard we never heard advanced before, certainly not during the Civil War, when all sorts of schemes were agitated for penetrating Richmond and seizing Jefferson Davis. But taking "Armée et Marine's" own criterion, who will say there was not great danger in Funston's exploit? It is all very well after one has gone through a great peril with success, to look back and think how easy it all was, but that opinion is never a safe basis for final judgment. Funston did not know how many men Aguinaldo had with him. He ran the risk of being outnumbered ten to one; of being betrayed at any moment by one of his native troops and of suffering the death of a spy. To put one's life in the care and keeping of natives for the long days and nights he was on the journey was of itself a danger great enough to take from the scheme he carried out any color of treachery or meanness. Had General Funston when he arrived at Aguinaldo's quarter been overwhelmed by a horde of guards and his mission had been discovered he would have had great difficulty, we think, in proving that his execution would not have been in accordance with the laws of war.

"La France Militaire," of Paris, June 3, takes its sting at our operations in the Philippines. Commenting on General MacArthur's proclamation calling on the Filipinos to submit and classing as bandits those found in arms after a certain date, the French journal says: "The general thus forgot the facts of the war of independence in America itself and appeared to ignore the fact that everywhere it is recognized that resistance to the invader of a country is right and legitimate for the citizens of the country invaded."

This allegation of invasion might be made by a lay French paper, but we did not expect to find it in the columns of an Army newspaper that ought certainly to be informed of the military situation in the Philippines before the outbreak of the rebellion in February, 1899. It ought to know that at least from May 1, 1898, to February, 1899, although we had armed forces in the islands we were not classed as invaders. It was admitted in every country in the world that we had a right to be there, and the Filipinos did not deny that right. During that time we were "liberators." Possibly "La France Militaire" will be able to explain what it was on that fateful day in February, 1899, that suddenly changed us from liberators to invaders, and that took from us any right to be on soil we had legitimately occupied for half a year before.

The recollections of the French invasions of Madagascar and the treatment of the natives who objected to French rule indisposes us to accept criticism from a French source on our far more liberal and considerate treatment of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands.

#### "SWEET TOOTH" AND EMPIRE.

The rapid advance of the Anglo-Saxon to a position of preponderating influence in the world's affairs is attributed by some scientists to the large amount of sugar consumed by the Americans and British, they standing easily at the head of the list as sugar eating nations. The increased height and weight, and the improved health of the English people in the last half century, are largely due to the increased consumption of sugar, says one scientist, but he has little to say about the great increase in diabetes in recent years, which physicians of repute have not hesitated to ascribe to the Anglo-Saxon "sweet tooth." That sugar is a potent creator of energy and maintainer of stamina is said to be proved by laboratory experiments, by the case of date-eating Arabs, the fine health of the sugar-cane-eating negroes, and the results obtained by Alpine climbers, Arctic explorers, athletes and German soldiers fed on a special diet prepared with an eye to its sugar constituents. The world's consumption of sugar has doubled in the last fifteen years, says a note in the "Literary Digest," while in Great Britain it has trebled per head in forty years.

Adams, in his "America's Economic Supremacy," gives interesting data on sugar eating. In 1899 England on an average consumed 42 pounds of sugar per capita annually. That this is enough, he says, for either health or reasonable enjoyment is proved by the fact that few people use so much to-day. For example, in 1896 Italy's annual per capita consumption was 7.19 pounds; Spain's, 12.67; Austria's, 16.84; Belgium's, 22.08; Germany's, 27.14, and, most significant of all,

that of France, the home of bon-bons, only 28.24. "In the United States," he proceeds, "where the use of sweets is said to be injuriously excessive, only 35 pounds per capita were consumed in 1899 and 60 pounds in 1898. In England during 1895-97 every human being, including babies, invalids and paupers, disposed, on an average, of nearly 4 ounces of sugar a day, or 84.77 pounds a year. Furthermore, neither from the economic nor the sanitary standpoint do the uses to which the extra sugar ration is put seem satisfactory." One of the chief of these, the author proceeds to show, appears to be to encourage drinking. Mr. Adams does not find that this spread of self-indulgence is accompanied by a corresponding increase in energy.

#### OUR TROOPS IN CHINA.

The report of General Chaffee relative to his share in enforcing a levy upon a certain Chinese region as an indemnity for outrages on missionaries shows the unpleasant position our Army officers were placed in by the peculiar conditions prevailing in China. They were obliged to provide all sorts of escorts and guards in circumstances where it was impossible to forecast what use would always be made of them. In one instance the Rev. E. G. Tewksbury, an American missionary, requested of Minister Conger that he be furnished with a detachment of American troops to accompany him on an expedition to exact money and lands from Chinese for depredations they had committed during the Boxer revolt upon the native converts. Though Mr. Tewksbury himself confesses that he did not know how many native Christians had been killed or to what extent the property of converts had been damaged, he compelled various villages to contribute moneys and lands until he had collected \$12,000, obtained deeds for 96 acres of land, and had secured permission to construct 19 chapels and 20 cemeteries.

General Chaffee granted the escort upon Mr. Conger's statement that some good might be accomplished by the visit. Lieut. P. W. Guiney, 6th Cav., was placed in command of the guard. The detachment accompanied Mr. Tewksbury to four towns where mission property and property of native Christians had been destroyed. No resistance was offered. Before the detachment reported to Mr. Tewksbury, he had sent messengers to villages where property had been destroyed, demanding "a money indemnity for the property of the native Christians destroyed; land for a cemetery; church location and six acres of land to support the minister."

Lieutenant Guiney in his report said: "The whereabouts of most of the Christians to whom this property belonged is unknown. Mr. Tewksbury says the money is to be used to support refugees. It was reported to me that at Fuhao two or three times the amount asked for was collected. The difference was probably kept by the chief men of the village, who had charge of the collection. This money was collected by the men who did the damage from inhabitants who are now and always have been peaceful. Large amounts were sent into Tungchow, and a considerable sum was collected in Tungchow itself. I know of this indirectly, and Mr. Tewksbury promised to give a complete account of it to the American minister in Peking. I requested Mr. Tewksbury to give me the name of every person making a claim for damages and amount of damage claimed and character of settlement made. He replied that he did not know the men whose property was destroyed nor their whereabouts, but that he thought he could give the names from some of the native members of his church who were assisting him in collecting money."

Mr. Tewksbury submitted to Minister Conger a statement of the "contributions" made by the natives. It shows that 166 converts had been killed and 184 houses occupied by native Christians destroyed. He collected indemnities aggregating 16,150 taels (\$11,735), obtained deeds for 96 acres of land and permission to construct 19 chapels and 20 cemeteries.

General Chaffee says: "The Japanese and American sections of Peking filled rapidly very soon after the occupation of the city, and later the English section, the people moving from other parts of the city into the sections policed by the troops of the nations named. From appearance, the Chinese population is more friendly and seemingly has less fear of being harmed by the troops of Japan than any other nation represented in Peking."

General Chaffee states that with the Japanese general he opposed occupation of the Forbidden City or entrance into it, unless there was immediate evacuation and the gates were closed and guarded, which was agreed to. His purpose was to prevent looting of the place. The ministers, in conference with the generals, were unanimous in the opinion that the grounds should be occupied, at least formally, for the reason that if this was not done the Chinese people would be made to believe that the co-operating armies had met defeat at its walls.

#### RETIREMENT OF GENERAL SHAFTER.

The transfer of the command of the Department of California and the Department of Columbia from General Shafter to General Young, was the occasion of a distinguished gathering of military men and others at Black Point, San Francisco Harbor, June 30. General Shafter spoke briefly, but with deep feeling, of his retirement after forty years of service. He said:

"In this last war we builded better than we thought. An empire has been added to our already vast domain. With it, I believe, comes an unparalleled era of prosperity. The United States has now taken her place as one of the most powerful governments of the world. In this connection I wish to quote from a letter written

to me by a distinguished American citizen, then at St. Petersburg: 'I have recently been in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and am now in St. Petersburg, and I wish to tell you that since Dewey's victory in Manila Bay and Sampson's and yours at Santiago, a change has come over the people of these cities. They no longer sneer at the American arms.'"

In conclusion General Shafter, turning to General Young, said: "And now, my old-time friend, I would rather turn over my command to you than any other general officer in the Army. We have served many years together on the frontier and in the field and later in the Spanish War, where you distinguished yourself in the first clash of arms with the Spanish troops."

In reply General Young paid a high tribute to the character and military record of General Shafter. General Young announced his personal staff as follows: Capt. W. R. Smedberg, Jr., of the 14th Cavalry, of the Class of '93, West Point; Capt. H. P. Howard, 14th Cavalry, Class of '91; 1st Lieut. James F. McKinley, of the 11th Cavalry, a nephew of the President.

#### LIEUTENANT TAYLOR'S SERVICE.

In another column we publish full details of the service rendered by Lieut. James D. Taylor, Jr., 24th Inf., in the capture of Aguinaldo. Only those who have dealt with the elusive and unreliable Filipino will be able thoroughly to understand the great ability shown by Lieutenant Taylor in following up the first vague clue to a triumphant verification of his suspicions. Throughout the affair he must have been a rare combination of Army officer and Sherlock Holmes. As the Manila "New American" says:

"When it is considered that a single false step on the part of Lieutenant Taylor would have spoiled everything, his work appears more commendable than ever. Indeed, the tact, skill, judgment and knowledge of the native character displayed by this young officer would do credit to an officer of greater years and experience, and the 24th U. S. Infantry, a regiment that has always done its duty in a quiet, modest, unostentatious manner, may well feel proud of Lieutenant Taylor."

By consulting our first mention of Lieutenant Taylor's share in the Aguinaldo capture, in the Army and Navy Journal of May 18, it will be seen that General Funston is then quoted as saying, in an interview, that it was on receipt of the information from Lieutenant Taylor that he conceived the idea of undertaking the expedition. While this compliment will no doubt be pleasing to Lieutenant Taylor, his friends believe that he should have a more substantial recognition.

The Quartermaster's Department will begin immediately the building of elaborate barracks for the enlisted men and the fine quarters for the officers of the Coast Artillery which will be stationed on the Atlantic coast. Plans have also been made for the erection of new barracks for the Artillery at the posts on the Pacific coast. In the first allotment of \$1,000,000 made from the appropriation for the current year authority is granted for beginning buildings at the main ports of the New England, Middle States and some of the Southern State posts. At Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Fort Monroe and Baltimore, where important fortifications are located, the buildings will be pushed forward in order to provide room for the increase in the artillery to 20,000 men, while at the other posts the work will be conducted more leisurely. In the main system buildings are to be established at Forts Williams, Preble and Great Diamond Island; Fort Foster, at Portsmouth, and Forts Warren, Heath and Andres, in Boston harbor; Fort Rodman, Massachusetts; Fort Wright, Long Island; Fort Totten, Willet's Point; Fort Wadsworth, New York; Fort Howard, Baltimore; Fort Monroe, Fort Washington, on the Potomac; Fort Creswell, North Carolina; Sullivan's Island and Fort Morgan, Alabama.

Appleton Morgan, President of the New Jersey Society of the War of 1812, in a letter to Major Seymour, of Newark, N. J., asks his approval of a design by Bush-Browne for a monument it is proposed to erect in that city to commemorate the services of the sons of New Jersey who took part in the war of 1812. The design shows Commodores Bainbridge and Stewart in consultation on the quarter deck of "Old Ironsides." Mr. Morgan says: "When it is remembered that to New Jersey troops was intrusted in that war the duty of protecting the waterways leading to the city of New York, thus relieving the troops of our sister State of New York and enabling them to mass for the protection of their northern frontier, and that such duty was successfully and brilliantly performed, such commemoration seems well deserved and not to be longer delayed."

The semi-annual edition of the "Navy Register," bearing date of July 1, but which had been delayed waiting for a report from the Board of Rear Admirals on the names of the two lieutenants selected for retirement, shows that there have been 26 resignations, 23 retirements and 30 deaths of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps since Jan. 1. There is a serious shortage in the number of ensigns. The fact that 119 vacancies exist in this grade at a time when there are more vessels in commission than ever before, except in war time, will be brought to the attention of Congress as an argument in favor of increasing the number of naval cadets. The board has selected for retirement July 1, with the rank of lieutenant commander, Lieuts. Miles C. Gorgas and Frederick R. Brainard.

The Ordnance Bureau of the Army has contracted for a large amount of smokeless powder for use with the sea-coast batteries. The experiments with this powder will be of the most exhaustive character, and will go far toward solving several problems connected with the employment of this explosive by the Army and by the Navy. The amount involved in this order is in the neighborhood of \$75,000 pounds.



## PROPERTIES OF MAXIMITE.

June 24, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of June 22 there appeared an article under the head of "Not a New Explosive," which you have quoted from the "Army and Navy Gazette," of London. I beg to call your attention to the fact that the said article appeared in that paper as a contribution from a correspondent, who, as I have reason to believe, is Sir Hiram Maxim, who has of late been writing personal letters to various English papers, stating that maximite, the new explosive invented by me, is nothing but picric acid, pure and simple. From my description of maximite that it is a yellow substance, highly insensitive, and capable of being melted and cast into shells, and that when detonated it breaks the shell into a very large number of fragments, it has been concluded that, as picric acid is also a yellow substance, quite insensitive, and likewise capable of being melted and cast into shells, and is of exceedingly high explosive value, the two explosives must be identical.

Sir Andrew Noble, head of the great firm of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Limited, England, is quoted to prove, first, that picric acid is identical with maximite, and then to prove that it is even more powerful than maximite, being oblivious of the paradox. Sir Andrew Noble is reported as saying of picric acid that "it will stand an enormous amount of knocking about without any chance of its going off prematurely; in fact, it was so stable that one might suppose that it was not an explosive at all." To Sir Andrew Noble is also attributed the most remarkable statement that a shell which he had exploded with picric acid "was simply atomized, the iron having the appearance of lamp-black," and instead of being broken into several thousand pieces, as is claimed for maximite, "it was broken in many millions of pieces."

I knew at once that Sir Andrew Noble must have been misquoted, because such results would be absolutely impossible. Any one who has the least knowledge of high explosives must know how absurd is the claim that any shell could be reduced to a condition resembling lamp-black, and that "its metallic character could only be determined by a magnet, not even by a microscope."

I wrote to Sir Andrew Noble, referring to the statements attributed to him, and asked for particulars. The following letter, received in answer, will speak for itself:

Elswick Works, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June 7, 1901.

Dear Mr. Maxim:

I am much obliged to you for your letter of the 25th ultimo, containing some extracts from the "Scientific American" as to the work done with your new explosive at Sandy Hook. I have found the account of these experiments very interesting.

With regard to the statement attributed to me by the English newspapers, this has not been quite correctly quoted. What I actually said was that part of the cast iron shell was reduced to dust. This would not, of course, be the case with a steel shell.

Yours very truly,

A. NOBLE.

By a similar perversion of the truth, I am quoted in the article which you have published, as claiming that a muzzle velocity of 5,000 feet per second has been attained by projectiles filled with maximite, and then it is shown how absurd it is to claim that a projectile could be fired from a gun at anything like that velocity, then a most convincing array of figures being given easily establishing any such claim as "extremely foolish, absurd, and ridiculous." I have never made the claim attributed to me, and the only ground for the statement about 5,000 feet velocity was a remark of mine that when a maximite shell was thrown from a gun at the high muzzle velocity now attainable, sometimes as high as 3,000 feet per second, and the projectile was exploded with a base fuse during flight, that the forward moving fragments would be thrown with such violence that their velocity, added to the velocity given the projectile by the gun, might amount as high as 5,000 feet per second immediately after detonation.

The statement that maximite is not a new explosive, but is identical with lyddite and melinite, should be accompanied by an explanation why the French government with melinite, and the English government with lyddite, have never yet succeeded in getting them through armor-plate. Why is it, if these explosives are identical, that lyddite and picric acid will not stand to penetrate armor-plate even of moderate thickness, while maximite has been fired through harveized nickel steel plate 12 inches in thickness time and again, and has never yet gone off on impact?

One similarity between maximite and picric acid referred to, that they are both capable of being set off by a strong fulminate cap, is not true. Maximite cannot be exploded by the strongest fulminate cap.

HUDSON MAXIM.

## FROM THE FLAGSHIP KENTUCKY.

"The Open Door" is the title of a little sheet issued from the press of the U. S. F. S. Kentucky, the second number of which is dated Cavite, P. I., May 15, 1901. From it we take the following items:

Yeoman C. Wheeler, having served in the Iowa's double bottoms as equipment yeoman during the Spanish-American War, lately received the prize money due him, the sum of six dollars (not Mexican). Wheeler was not a member of the Board of Awards.

The band of the flagship Kentucky, under the leadership of Bandmaster Hauser, is rapidly forging to the front as one of the best musical organizations in "our new possessions." The stringed orchestra is particularly well balanced, the most classical music being rendered in a highly meritorious manner.

The "Drury Lane Amusement Company" paid its monthly engagement on board the U. S. F. S. Kentucky on the 8th inst., appearing in the melodrama, "Not Held by the Enemy." There is plenty of first-class talent aboard ship, and it only requires practice and co-operation on the part of the members to enable us to give a first-class performance; in fact, much better than we have given before, as we now have not only our old outfit, but thanks to the generous action of the Oregon's troupe, that ship's outfit also, which in itself is a useful and elaborate one.

Dr. Warren E. G. High, of the flagship Kentucky was one of the best known college oarsmen in the United States. Dr. High rowed in the University of Pennsylvania's eight in '92, '93 and '94 against such eights as Cornell, Columbia, Harvard and Yale. Cox-

swain McFarland is one of the bright particular stars of the baseball team, being a regular stone wall at first base, "nabbing" anything and everything "coming his way." McFarland is well known, particularly on the Pacific slope, as a football player, having played on a 'Varsity eleven. There are a number of ex-college athletes on board the Kentucky. Gunner's Mate W. Taylor, a graduate of Moler's Barber College, is an all-around athlete, particularly well known as a runner.

The wreck of the Spanish gunboat Marquis del Duero, that for the past three years has laid about one hundred yards off the sea wall, opposite the U. S. Restaurant, was raised May 1, just three years from the date of sinking.

"Publishers of the 'Open Door': Kindly advise me what to do with my son; he is desirous of joining the Navy. Would boy who has good prospects ashore have any opportunity in the Navy? Anxious mother." Answer—We would advise you, by all means, to allow your son to enlist in the Navy; the best he could do ashore would be to become a millionaire; should he become a millionaire ten times over he would want more. If he joins the Navy he will have four years to do; then he will not want more.

On Tuesday evening Captain Neumann, U. S. M. G., of the flagship Kentucky, gave a dinner aboard to the wardroom officers of that ship. As Captain Neumann is the caterer of the mess, we are led to believe that he has also given numerous breakfasts, "tiffins," and other dinners to the same company, so party calls are not expected.

On May 1 Rear Admiral Kempff, Capt. C. H. Stockton and the officers of the U. S. F. S. Kentucky gave a reception aboard in celebration of the third anniversary of "What Dewey Did."

On Sunday evening, May 5, Lieut. W. M. Crose of the flagship Kentucky delivered a lecture aboard on the "Life of Commodore Stephen Decatur." The address, which was a most interesting and instructive one, was illustrated with magic lantern slides projected upon a large screen, arranged on the quarter deck. Mr. Crose proved a most successful speaker. His diction was of the highest order, and his method of delivery free from mannerisms and labored effect.

## BOSTON NAVAL NOTES.

Admiral Sampson has been honored by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the dedication of a spirited march called "The Admiral." It was first played during the recent "Pop" concerts in Symphony Hall, when a night was set apart as "Naval Night." Admiral Sampson, Mrs. Sampson, and a large number of their guests were present from the Boston Navy Yard. The march is melodious, and likely to become quite popular.

Herbert Johnson, the well-known tenor of Boston, is meeting with much success with his new music for "America." It is arranged in March time, is catchy, and arranged for orchestra, band, vocalists and school children. The Marine Band in Washington has set an example by giving it frequent rendition. Mr. Johnson had charge of the music at the two hundred and sixty-third anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the exercises being held in the Old South Church. On the program was noted "America" (English version). Mr. Johnson originally gave the new tune the name "The New America," but now calls it "America" (American version) to distinguish it from "God Save the Queen." Dr. Smith's words lend themselves admirably to the new music, which another generation is likely to adopt, to the exclusion of the English air.

Annie Varnum Eaton, whose bright articles have been a feature of "The Patriotic Review," is the wife of Comdr. Joseph Giles Eaton, U. S. N., of the Boston Navy Yard. Mrs. Eaton has traveled extensively, usually accompanying the Commander on his various duties, and has a fund of interesting anecdotes. The Eatons have hospitable quarters at the Yard, and entertain Mondays. Commander Eaton is much in demand by patriotic societies for his eloquence and forceful utterances on all things concerning the Navy.

Somerville, Mass., celebrated Independence Day in a patriotic manner, "Uncle Sam's" blue playing a prominent part. A parade of more than usual interest entertained thousands. The first division was commanded by Capt. Herlert W. Whitten, battalion adjutant of the 8th Infantry, Mass. V. M., who won distinction in the recent war with Spain on the staff of Gen. J. P. Sanger in Cuba. In Captain Whitten's division were two companies of U. S. Marines from the Boston Navy Yard, Companies A and B, of the Mass. Naval Brigade, the Sons of Veterans, the local military company, the Grand Army Veterans and Minute Men of '61. These organizations served as escort to Mayor Glines, who is a prominent military man on the staff of Brig. Gen. T. A. Matthews.

Boston has a Daughter of the American Revolution Chapter named in honor of the American Navy. It was born June 14, 1898, on the anniversary of the birth of the American flag, and is named in honor of the man who first carried the Stars and Stripes to victory on the seas, Paul Jones. The founder and regent is Miss Marion Howard Brazier, publisher and editor of the "Patriotic Review," who conceived the idea when Dewey's victory was announced. The charter is framed in wood from the Olympia, its gavel, presented by Rear Admiral Hichborn, is made of wood from the Kearsarge and Hartford, and the chapter has many valuable relics. It also has two real daughters, one of whom is a daughter of one of the men who was "behind the guns" during the memorable sea fight when Jones uttered those words, "I have not yet begun to fight." Miss Brazier recently drew up a petition signed by representatives of the Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution and Daughters of the Revolution, asking the school authorities to name a school house for Paul Jones. Her request will be granted in the near future. The chapter has joined the American Flag Association, and its chief aim is the study of the American Navy. The regent will be glad of any co-operation from men of the Navy to aid in the work. Through their efforts a petition will be presented to the U. S. Congress another year urging the erection of a statue to Paul Jones at Annapolis, Md.

## AUTHORITY TO CONVENE COURTS-MARTIAL.

In the case of John Nelson, bugler, U. S. N., tried by Naval Court-Martial at Mare Island, Cal., the Secretary of the Navy holds that the participation in the proceedings of the court-martial by two officers detailed for duty by a telegram from Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the

Bureau of Navigation, constitutes a fatal defect in the proceedings. The Secretary says:

"In order that the action of the court might be sustained, if possible, the question whether the order of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation to the Commandant to direct Lieutenants Kavanaugh and Klipp to report as members can be regarded as the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, or, if not, could it be subsequently ratified and thus made effective, has been carefully considered; but a careful search would reveal no precedent which would justify the Department in accepting either view. On the contrary, the precedents found would appear to show conclusively that the court in this case was illegally constituted."

"The power to convene general courts-martial is conferred by Article 38 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy, in the following language:

"General courts-martial may be convened by the President, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Commander-in-Chief of a fleet or squadron."

"The statutory authority cannot be extended beyond its terms. The court in this case not having been constituted in accordance with statutory requirements, the case falls within the opinion of the Attorney General above cited, and the entire proceedings must, therefore, be regarded as illegal."

"In view of the foregoing, and of the opinion, dated July 18, 1898, of the Attorney General, the proceedings, findings, and sentence in the case of Nelson, alias Searles, were disapproved, and the accused released from confinement and restored to duty. This action was taken solely upon the ground of the irregular and illegal constitution of the court, and with regret that Nelson should go unpunished for the offense of which he pleaded guilty."

The offense charged was fraudulent enlistment, to which the accused pleaded guilty.

## PORTRAIT OF REAR ADMIRAL PHILIP.

U. S. R. S. Vermont,

Navy Yard, New York, June 25, 1901.

To the Enlisted Men of the North Atlantic Coast and Squadron:

It is proposed by the enlisted men of the Navy to purchase a handsome portrait of the late Rear Admiral J. W. Philip, and to present this portrait to the Club House of the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The creation of this building for the comfort and convenience of the enlisted men was largely due to the great interest and influence which Admiral Philip brought to the work.

The portrait has high artistic merits, as the artist, Mr. Henwood, has had his portraits accepted and placed on exhibition in the Boston Art Club for six consecutive years. Mrs. Philip, the widow of the Admiral, has seen the portrait, and speaks of it enthusiastically as a striking likeness of her husband.

The price of the painting, framed and ready for hanging, is \$700, and it is our opinion that by a small contribution of say twenty-five cents each by the men-of-war's men at the Atlantic shore stations and in the North Atlantic Squadron, the necessary amount would be quickly realized. We would like to secure this portrait without delay, to have it in the old Club House until the new one shall be finished. It is suggested that organizations be formed in the various ships and stations for the purpose of raising money to send to a treasurer, who may be hereafter selected.

John Halpin, Chief Master-at-Arms; L. W. Desmeritt, Chief Yeoman; William Witton, Chief Master-at-Arms, Vermont.

Oscar Borgeson, Chief Gunner's Mate; W. A. Gerdtz, Gunner's Mate 2d Class; E. W. Thompson, Electrician 1st Class, Kearsarge.

W. M. Shoemaker, Chief Yeoman; R. J. Keating, Chief Master-at-Arms; Frank B. H. Krause, Chief Gunner's Mate, Alabama.

H. Wilson, Chief Master-at-Arms; William C. Bean, Chief Electrician; H. J. Palmer, Chief Gunner's Mate, Massachusetts.

## PASSENGERS ON THE McCLELLAN.

The following is a list of the passengers who are expected to sail on the Army transport McClellan, which leaves Pier 22, Brooklyn, N. Y., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of July 10 for Manila via the Suez Canal: Senator A. O. Bacon, Georgia; Congressmen D. A. De Armond, Missouri; E. Weeks, Michigan; C. F. Joy, Missouri; D. H. Mercer, Nebraska; M. E. Driscoll, New York; J. W. Gaines, Tennessee; H. D. Greene, Pennsylvania; and S. M. Jack, Pennsylvania; Brig. Gen. Jos. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A., and son; Lieut. Col. H. K. Bailey, Inspector General's Department, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. D. J. Craigie, 8th Inf.; Major C. M. Gandy, Medical Department; Lieut. O. Place, 6th Cav.; Capt. M. L. McGrew, 11th Inf.; C. A. Woodruff, jr., son of Colonel Woodruff, U. S. A.; P. Newton, son of Captain Newton, 16th Inf.; J. E. Duff, father-in-law of Gen. Weston, U. S. A.; Willard Church; Mrs. F. A. Grant, wife of Capt. Grant, U. S. A., and three children; Mrs. C. W. Kennedy, wife of Capt. Kennedy, 8th Inf.; Mrs. C. A. Williams and son, family of Major Williams, 17th Inf.; Mrs. G. M. Cralle and sister, wife of Lieutenant Cralle, 20th Inf.; Mrs. W. C. Johnson, wife of Lieutenant Johnson, 26th Inf.; Mrs. A. Pond, wife of Major Pond, Medical Department; Mrs. F. S. Hutton and mother, family of Captain Hutton, 27th Inf.; Miss F. S. West, sister of Captain West, 5th Cav.; Mrs. J. P. Tracy, wife of Lieutenant Tracy, Art. Corps; Mrs. J. Newton, wife of Captain Newton, 6th Inf.; the band of the 26th Infantry and some 60 recruits and casuals, will also be on board. The McClellan will stop at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Aden, Singapore, and possibly some other places. The voyage will take from 50 to 55 days. The Quartermaster in charge of the vessel is Capt. Frank A. Grant, U. S. A.

Secretary John D. Long, of the Navy Department, is writing to D. Appleton and Company, publishers of Maclay's "History of the Navy," says: "Mr. Maclay deserves credit for good work in these volumes. He gives graphic description of the operations of the Navy during the recent war with Spain. It is at once clear and vivid, and I especially like his taking up what is view of the great actions at Manila and Santiago, may be called the minor incidents, and recognizing and giving distinction to the large number of naval officers who, in these less conspicuous operations, did their duty with a zeal, thoroughness and fidelity which testify to the excellent spirit of the Navy, and to their own qualifications for any service to which they may be called."



## REPORT ON THE ILLINOIS.

The board appointed by the Navy Department, on June 3, 1901, to examine Battleship No. 7, the Illinois, and witness the trial of that vessel and her machinery have submitted their report, under the date of June 28. The Illinois sailed from Newport News at 11.30 a. m., June 8, and arrived in President Roads at 9 a. m., June 10. The U. S. S. Hist, Lancaster, Essex, Newport, Peoria and Potomac, had been detailed by the Department to act as station vessels for trial observation. On the afternoon of June 11 the Engineer Board, with the assistants, visited the Illinois, to make their preliminary inspection.

At 6.45 a. m., June 12, the Board went aboard the Illinois, and assembled at 8 a. m. Present, all members and the recorder. At 7.55 a. m. the Illinois got under way and stood out to sea for the Cape Ann course. At 10.08 a. m., the contractors reported the vessel ready, and she was headed for Buoy No. 1 of the course. The draft of the ship for the trial was: Forward, 23 feet, 6 1/2 inches; aft, 23 feet, 7 1/2 inches; mean draft, 23 feet, 6 1/2 inches. At 10.12.03 a. m., 75th meridian time, the Illinois passed Station No. 1 on her official trial. After passing Station No. 6, she made a long turn of 17 minutes, 44 seconds, and then stood back on the course. Times of passing Stations Nos. 1, and 6, 33 nautical miles apart, are as follows: Run north.—Station No. 1, 10 h., 12 m., 03 s. No. 6, 12 h., 06 m., 07 s. Difference, 1 h., 54 m., 04 s.; time taken in making run of 33 nautical miles over the course. Run south.—Station No. 6, 12 h., 23 m., 51 s.; 2 h., 18 m., 33 s. Difference, 1 h., 54 m., 42 s., time taken in making the run south over the course of 33 nautical miles. Time of making total run of 66 nautical miles over the course north and south, 3 h., 48 m., 46 s., which gives a speed of 17.31 nautical miles per hour. The applied current corrections make the actual distances through the water as follows: Run north, 33.169 nautical miles; run south, 33.360 nautical miles; total run, 66.529 nautical miles, which, divided by the total elapsed time on the course, gives a true mean speed of 17.449 nautical miles per hour.

The weather was fine during the run, and perfectly clear; the sea was absolutely smooth. The vessel carried her helm practically amidships during the run, and deviated but slightly from the course. The run was made, practically, on an even keel. At the end of her trial, after the water had been pumped up in the boilers, the helm was put hard astarboard, from amidships, in 27 seconds, and the ship made a complete turn in 3 min., 8 sec.; diameter of turning circle about 300 yards. The helm was then put hard port and a complete turn was made in 3 min., 10 sec.; diameter of turning circle about 300 yards. The helm was then put from hard port to hard astarboard in 25 seconds. Under extreme helm both ways, the heel was about 3 1/2 degrees.

On the return to Boston, when in 20 fathoms of water, both anchors were let go, and chains veered to 45 fathoms at the water's edge; both anchors were then hove up, the chains coming in at the rate of 7 1/2 fathoms in 64 seconds. This was regarded as satisfactory.

The following are the maximum and average revolutions of both engines, steam pressure and air pressure during each run of the official trial:

Run north.—Maximum revolutions, starboard, 121.9; port, 119.2; average revolutions, starboard, 118.6; port, 117.4; maximum steam pressure in boilers, 186.0; maximum steam pressure at engines, starboard, 185.0; port, 184.0; average steam pressure in boilers 180.2; average steam pressure at engines, starboard, 178.0; port, 175.5; maximum air pressure in fire rooms, .75; average air pressure in fire rooms, .69. Run south.—Maximum revolutions, starboard, 120.5; port, 119.1; average revolutions, starboard, 118.0; port, 117.2; maximum steam pressure in boilers, 182.0; maximum steam pressure at engines, starboard, 180.0; port, 182.0; average steam pressure in boilers, 178.5; average steam pressure at engines, starboard, 174.5; port, 172.6; maximum air pressure in fire rooms, .75; average air pressure in fire rooms, .71.

During the time the ship was on the trial course, including the turn between runs, (total time 4 h., 06 m., 30 s.) the requirements of the contract and specifications as to throttle, etc., were strictly carried out. The average air pressure in the fire rooms during the entire run was .70 inch of water, or .30 inch less than the average pressure allowed by the contract.

The Board reports finally that the vessel is in all respects complete and ready for delivery, in accordance with the requirements of the contract, except as to certain minor details. The corrected speed of the Illinois was 17.449 knots. The displacement of the ship at the trial draught, 23 feet, 6 inches, was 11,540 tons. The weight of the machinery, including water in boilers and surface condensers, etc., in accordance with the contract for the construction of the Illinois, according to a statement furnished by Commander Richard Inch, U. S. N., Inspector of Machinery, is 1235-554.35-2240 tons. The working of the machinery, both main and auxiliary, and the performance during the trial was, in all respects satisfactory. A careful observation and inspection of various parts of the machinery, during and after the trial, shows that the engines are, on the whole, in excellent condition.

The boilers are in excellent condition in every respect; only one tube was found to be leaking slightly, needing re-expanding. A number of leaky joints in pipes and valves need renewing.

The Board had no opportunity of testing the behavior of the Illinois in bad weather. The steering and maneuvering qualities of the vessel are excellent, and she is very free from structural vibrations at the full power of her machinery. The Board makes some minor criticisms and suggestions for improvement in the power of her machinery. The Board makes some minor matter of ventilation for the engine rooms, increased water-closet accommodation for the crew, raising the signal yards and elevating the floor of the passageway around the conning tower. The Board notes that the hatches in the floors of the upper and lower tops are immediately in line, and believes it would be more satisfactory if, in future designs, such hatches and ladder leading to them, be placed quartering on the mast, with the two hatches out of line, so that in descending the ladder from the upper to the lower top, there would always be solid floor space at the foot of the ladder on reaching the lower top.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.  
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig.-Gen. Chas. Heywood.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.  
NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Unless otherwise noted address North Atlantic Squadron at Newport, R. I., until sailing for summer evolutions, then Woods Hole, Mass.  
Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.  
KEARSARGE (Flagship), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Merriam, Capt. B. H. McCalla ordered to command. At Newport, R. I.  
ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Newport, R. I.  
BAILEY, Lieut. George W. Williams. At Newport, R. I. Address there.  
ILLINOIS, Capt. G. A. Converse. At Newport News, Va. Address there. (Not yet in commission.)  
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At Newport, R. I.  
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent, at Boston, Mass. Address there.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, Commander-in-Chief.  
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Rio de Janeiro. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.  
ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton, Rio de Janeiro. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

## PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander in Chief.  
Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this Station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At Port Angeles, Washington.  
ABAREDA, Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.  
CONCORD, Comdr. Harry Knox. Left Yokohama June 10 for Unalaska. Address Unalaska, Alaska.  
FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Sausalito, Cal.  
PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. Left San Francisco, Cal., June 21, for Samoa, via Honolulu. Address Pago Pago, Samoa. To carry out relief of men and supplies for the Abarenda.  
WISCONSIN, Capt. George C. Reiter. At New Whatcom.

## ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remy, Commander-in-Chief of Fleet.  
Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Senior Squadron Commander.  
Rear-Admiral Louis Kempf, Junior Squadron Commander.  
Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of senior squadron comdr., Manila, P. I.  
POMPEY, Co-operating with Army at Samar, P. I.  
SATURN, At Manila, P. I. Address Manila, P. I., care Senior Squadron Commander.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief of Fleet), Capt. F. W. Dickins. At Sidney, en route to Manila.  
NEW YORK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Kobe, Japan. Will be present at unveiling of monument to Commodore Perry, U. S. N., in Japan, in July.  
KENTUCKY (Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander), Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Cavite. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.  
ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Manila. To return to the United States. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Iloilo, P. I.  
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Hong Kong.  
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Shanghai. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
CELTIC, Comdr. Charles T. Foran. At Sydney.  
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Manila. Will come to the United States in autumn.  
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. Co-operating with Army at Samar.  
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. At Zamboanga. En route to Samar and return.  
GENERAL ALVA, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. F. Halsey. Inspecting lighthouses in Philippine Archipelago.  
GLACIER, Comdr. F. P. Gilmore. Left Brisbane, Australia, June 27, for Cavite, P. I.  
HELENA, Comdr. R. B. Ingersoll. At Shanghai.  
IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Hong Kong.  
ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Cebu, P. I.  
ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. Jas. K. Cogswell. At Iloilo.  
MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite.  
MONADNOCK, Capt. Oscar W. Farenholt. At Shanghai, China.

MONOCACY, Comdr. Fred. M. Wise. At Tong-ku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.  
MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Canton, China. Address to station as above.  
NANSHAN, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Iloilo.  
NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. At Manila. To return to the United States. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Yokohama, Japan. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

PETREL, Comdr. E. H. Gheen. At Yokohama. Ordered to Mare Island, Cal. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
PISCATAQUA, Lieut. A. H. Field. At Gandara, Samar, P. I. Co-operating with the Army.  
PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. Co-operating with Army at Samar.  
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Cavite, P. I.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Hong Kong.  
WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Philip Andrews. At Lubung Island, P. I.  
YORKTOWN, Comdr. William Swift. At Kobe, Japan.  
ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Lieut. John L. Purcell. At Polok, P. I.

## GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Co-operating with Army at Samar.  
BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. Co-operating with Army at Samar.  
GUARDQUOI, Naval Cadet Farmer Morrison. At Gandara, Samar, P. I. Co-operating with the Army.  
LEYTE, Ensign L. R. Sargent. Co-operating with Army at Samar.  
MARIELES, Ensign Wm. T. Tarrant. At Cavite.  
MUNDORO, Lieut. Henry V. Butler, Jr. Repairing at Cebu.  
PANAY, Ensign Oscar D. Duncan. On coast of Mindanao.  
PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. Co-operating with Army at Samar.  
PARAGUA, Lieut. Y. Stirling. Co-operating with Army at Samar.  
QUIROS, Lieut. Wm. B. Fletcher. On Vigan Station.

SAMAR, Lieut. G. C. Day. Off coast of Mindanao.  
URDANETA, Ensign C. T. Owens. At Subig.  
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. H. M. P. Huse. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

## FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. At Seattle. Will cruise in Alaskan waters. Address care Post Office, Seattle, Wash.  
FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

## SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. W. R. M. Field. At Norfolk, Va.  
BRUTUS, Lieut. Comdr. C. B. T. Moore. At Port Said. Will go to Boston. Address Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.  
CASTINE, Comdr. Thos. C. McLean. Left Singapore, July 3, for Colombo. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng. To return to the United States.  
DIXIE, Comdr. S. M. Ackley. At Navy Yard, N. Y. Address there.  
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Portland, Me. Address Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.  
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. F. F. Fletcher. At Portsmouth, N. H. Repairing until about August 15. Address there.  
HOLLAND, Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Newport. Address Newport, R. I.  
IROQUOIS, Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
MARIETTA, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleecker. At Bombay. Returning to United States. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. J. D. Adams. Left La Guaira, July 3, for San Juan. Address San Juan, P. R.  
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Detroit, Mich. Address there.  
NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. Left Asores, June 29, en route to New York, N. Y. Address there.  
OREGON, Capt. C. M. Thomas. At Port Angeles, Wash. Address Puget Sound Naval Station, Wash.  
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Newport, R. I. Address Navy Dept., Wash., D. C.  
RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. At San Diego, Cal. Address there.  
SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. At Woosung, China, en route to United States. Address Honolulu, H. I.  
SYLPH, Lieut. W. C. Cole. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. Address there.  
TALBOT, Ensign W. T. Cluverius. At Academy Annapolis, Md.  
UNCAS, Chief Bten. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.  
VIXEN, Executive Officer in temporary command. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. S. A. Staunton. At San Juan, P. R. Address there.

## TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. At Mare Island, Cal. Will sail for training cruise in Pacific Ocean. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. Cruising in accordance with the following itinerary: Due at Horta, Fayal, July 5; leave July 9, and arrive St. Michaels, Azores, July 11; leave, July 15, and arrive Plymouth, Eng., July 20; leave Aug. 8, and arrive Brest, France, Aug. 10; leave Aug. 15, and arrive Gibraltar, Aug. 23; leave Aug. 27, and arrive Algiers Sept. 3; leave Sept. 7, and arrive Tangier, Sept. 14; leave Sept. 15, and arrive Madeira, Sept. 22; leave Sept. 25, and arrive Trinidad, W. I., Oct. 25; leave Nov. 2, and arrive Santa Cruz, Nov. 10; leave Nov. 15, and arrive St. Thomas, Nov. 18; leave Nov. 22, and arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 13. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England; postage foreign.  
AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.  
BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. At Navy Yard, New York repairing. Address Navy Yard, New York.  
CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. T. B. Howard. Cruising with cadets: Arrived New London, July 1; leave July 5 for cruise in Buzzard's Bay and arrive New Bedford July 12; leave July 16 and arrive Orient Point July 19, where transfer of cadets with Indiana will take place; leave July 20 for cruise in Gardiner's Bay and Block Island Sound and arrive Newport July 30; leave Aug. 3 and arrive Portland Aug. 10; leave Aug. 14 and arrive at Cape Az. 22; arrive Annapolis Aug. 23. Address as per itinerary or to New Bedford, Mass., for the present.  
CONSTELLATION, Capt. John J. Hunker. Attached to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.  
ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. At Gardiners Bay, L. I., N. Y. Address there.  
HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. The itinerary of the Hartford is as follows: Arrived Copenhagen, leave July 22, and arrive Stockholm, Sweden, July 25; leave August 4 and arrive Kiel, Germany, August 7; leave August 14 and arrive Gravesend, England, August 20; leave August 30 and arrive Lisbon, Portugal, September 8; leave September 13 and arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 16; leave Sept. 22, and arrive St. Thomas, W. I., October 16; leave October 18 and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., October 28, 1901. Address during summer will be, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London. All letters and sealed matter will cost five cents per half ounce.  
INDIANA, Comdr. C. E. Colahan. Address as per itinerary or Newport, R. I., for present. Cruising with cadets. Itinerary for Indiana is as follows: Cruising in Gardiner's Bay and Block Island Sound, arrive Newport July 11; leave July 15, arrive Orient Point July 19 where transfer of cadets with Chesapeake takes place; leave July 20 and arrive New London, Sept. 1; leave July 27 and arrive Portland Aug. 3; leave Aug. 7 and arrive Halifax Aug. 10; leave Aug. 15 and arrive Newport News Aug. 20; leave Aug. 25 and arrive Annapolis Aug. 28.  
LANCASTER, Comdr. H. B. Mansfield. At Newport, R. I. Address there.  
MOHICAN, Comdr. A. R. Couden. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Cruising in accordance with itinerary: At Honolulu, June 15; leave July 5 and arrive Puget Sound July 30; leave Sept. 1 and arrive Astoria Sept. 5; leave Sept. 15 and arrive San Francisco, Sept. 21.  
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. W. H. Emory. At Navy Yard, New York. Repairing until July 21. Address there.  
NEWPORT, Capt. J. J. Hunker. At Newport, R. I. Address Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.  
PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.  
TOPEKA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. At Port Royal, S. C., where she will remain attached to new Training Station. Address there.

## STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. On a cruise. Due at Leith, Scotland, June 29; arrive Copenhagen July 9; arrive St. Petersburg July 15; arrive Antwerp Aug. 6; arrive Gravesend Aug. 14; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 30; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 6; arrive Boston Oct. 21. The address of the Enterprise from June 1 to Aug. 20 will be care of B. F. Stevens, U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. After Aug. 20 address Boston, Mass.  
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. On a cruise. Due at Lisbon July 16; leave July 23; arrive Gibraltar July 27; leave Aug. 5; arrive Tangier Aug. 5; leave Aug. 9; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 14; leave Aug. 24; arrive Glen Cove, N. Y., Oct. 1. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar



Square, London, England, until Aug. 24; then care of Board of Education, 59th street and Park avenue, New York City.

**SARATOGA** (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Wm. J. Barnette. On cruise. Due at Southampton, July 24; leave August 5 and arrive Cherbourg, France, August 7; leave August 17 and arrive Gibraltar August 21; leave September 2 and arrive Madeira September 12; leave September 22 and arrive Delaware Breakwater October 25. Address until September 15 care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England; then 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### RECEIVING SHIPS.

**FRANKLIN**, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
**INDEPENDENCE**, Capt. William H. Whiting, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
**RICHMOND**, Capt. Richard P. Leary, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.  
**VERMONT**, Capt. A. S. Snow, Navy Yard, New York.  
**WABASH**, Capt. George H. Wadleigh, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

#### TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge; Lieut. R. I. Curtin, Assistant in Charge.  
**CUSHING**, DU PONT, ERICSSON, POOTE, PORTER, RODGERS, SHUBRICK, STOCKTON, WINSLOW.—At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

#### COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

**ALEXANDER**, Left Valparaiso June 19 for Pichilique Bay, Address La Paz, via Guaymas, Mex.  
**CAESAR**, At Malta, en route to Manila. Address care of Senior Squadron Comdr. Manila, P. I.  
**HANNIBAL**, At Lamberts, Va. Address there.  
**JUSTIN**, At Guam. Address Guam, Ladrone Islands.  
**LEONIDAS**, At Lamberts Pt., Va. Address Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.  
**NERO**, Proceeding with cargo of coal to U. S. Coaling Station, Pichilique Bay, Mexico, via St. Lucia and Valparaiso. Address Valparaiso, Chile.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

**JUNE 25**.—Comdr. J. B. Murdock, commissioned commander from June 16, 1901.  
 Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Gow, commissioned lieutenant commander from June 16, 1901.  
 Lieut. J. R. Brady, commissioned lieutenant from April 19, 1901.  
 Comdr. F. R. Smith, retired, died at Binghamton, N. Y., June 27.  
**JUNE 26**.—Nav. Constr. R. M. Watt, commissioned naval constructor from July 1, 1901.  
 Nav. Constr. H. G. Smith, commissioned naval constructor from July 1, 1901.  
 Nav. Constr. H. G. Gilmor, commissioned naval constructor from July 1, 1901.  
 Surg. T. A. Berryhill, detached naval laboratory and department of instruction, Brooklyn, N. Y., to home, (three months' sick leave).  
 A. Carp. W. H. Squire, detached Topeka, July 2, to Buffalo, relief of Carpenter Fender.  
 Carp. E. D. Fender, detached Buffalo, to Naval Station, Honolulu, sailing from San Francisco, July 17, relief of Chief Carpenter Hay.  
 Ch. Carp. E. B. Hay, detached Naval Station, Honolulu, to works of Fore River Engine Company, duty in department construction and repair.  
**JULY 1**.—Chap. J. P. MacGrath, to Dixie, July 8.  
 Gun. H. A. Eilers, died at Cavite, P. I., June 30. (Kentucky).  
 Capt. G. T. Bates, U. S. M. C., retired, died at Annapolis, Md., June 30.  
 Lieut. C. K. Mallory, special temporary duty, Bureau of Navigation, July 6.  
**JULY 2**.—Comdr. C. K. Curtis, from Vixen, to Norfolk Hospital for treatment.  
 Cadet C. McEntee, additional duty on Vermont.  
 Cadet W. B. Ferguson, additional duty on Vermont.  
 Ch. Carp. J. S. Waltemeyer, detached League Island, yard, July 20; to Bath Iron Works, July 22.  
 Ch. Carp. M. F. Roberts, detached Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., July 20; to Boston yard, department construction and repair, July 22.  
 Carp. S. C. Brearly, retired from July 2, 1901.  
**JULY 3**.—Lieuts. E. D. Karns, J. M. Garrison and J. E. Walker, to Torpedo Station, July 15, for instruction.  
 Lieut. A. M. Cook, to home via Culebra.  
 Naval Cadets T. R. Kurtz, J. L. Hileman, F. R. McCrary, J. F. Green and P. McCommon, detached Pensacola July 31; to Asiatic Station via transport sailing from San Francisco Aug. 1.  
 Naval Cadets G. W. B. Castle, J. V. Babcock, W. H. Allen, J. F. Furse and J. Downes, detached Independence July 31; to Asiatic Station, sailing per transport Aug. 1.  
 Asst. Surg. J. H. Iden, detached Chelsea Hospital; to Lancaster July 8.  
 Asst. Surg. G. L. Angeny, detached Lancaster July 8; to naval laboratory and department of instruction, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Btsn. T. Savage, retired, to Boston Yard July 8.  
 Paymr. Clerk W. R. Michael, resignation accepted to take effect date of Dixie's arrival home.  
 Cable from Asiatic Station:  
 Lieut. Arthur P. Niblack, sailed for San Francisco by mail steamer.  
 Naval Cadet Edward B. Fenner, Culebra to Albany.  
 Naval Cadet Chas. W. Fischer, Albany to Manila.  
 Naval Cadet Wm. V. Tomb, General Alava to Mare Island Hospital.  
 A. Paymr. George W. Reeves, General Alava to Zafiro.  
 Btsn. Dennis J. O'Connell, Wompatuck to Manila.  
 Btsn. Osborn Delgnan, Manila to Wompatuck.  
 Capt. Geo. C. Reid, Jr., M. C., Albany to Cavite Hospital.  
 Capt. Robert F. Wynne, M. C., Cavite Station to Albany.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

**JUNE 27**.—Capt. Frank D. Webster (retired), authorized to remain abroad for another year.  
**JUNE 28**.—Capt. C. S. Redford, A. Q. M., leave extended for six days.  
**JUNE 29**.—2d Lieut. F. S. Wiltse, detached from Boston, and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Pensacola, Fla.  
**JULY 1**.—1st Lieut. B. B. Woog, detailed as member of a G. C. M. at the Navy Yard, Boston.  
 Major George Bennett, preparatory orders command Marines at the Marine Barracks, Newport.  
**JULY 2**.—2d Lieut. H. D. South, detailed as member of a G. C. M. at League Island.  
 2d Lieut. E. B. Manwaring, leave extended for 8 days.  
 1st Lieut. L. Foland, granted leave for 25 days from July 2.  
 Capt. J. H. Russell, leave for ten weeks from July 10.  
 1st Lieut. B. S. Hooker, detached from Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, and ordered to command Marine guard of the Richmond.  
 2d Lieut. B. W. Sibley, detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, and ordered to Marine Barracks, Brooklyn.  
 2d Lieut. J. S. Turrill, from the Buffalo to Marine Barracks, Brooklyn.  
 2d Lieut. P. A. Ramsey, from Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, to the Buffalo.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

**JUNE 27**.—Lieut. C. B. Fengar, granted thirty days' leave.  
 Chief Engr. H. C. Whitworth, granted thirty days' sick leave.  
 1st Asst. Engr. H. F. Schoenborn, ordered to Department for professional examination.

**JUNE 28**.—Capt. H. D. Smith, detached from the Dallas, and assigned to duty as Assistant Inspector of Life Saving Station.

Capt. W. J. Herring, from the Manhattan to the Dallas.

Department informed of the death of Chief Engineer A. L. Broadbent at Port Townsend, Washington.

1st Lieut. H. M. Broadbent, directed to proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., with the remains of Chief Engr. A. L. Broadbent.

**JUNE 29**.—Capt. Russell Glover, granted an extension of sick leave for thirty days.

Chief Engr. Willits Pedrick, granted an extension of leave for thirty days.

1st Asst. Engr. H. U. Butler, granted ten days leave.

**JULY 1**.—2d Lieut. P. H. Brereton, granted thirty days' leave.

The resignation of 2d Lieut. J. C. Hooker, accepted, to take effect July 31.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

General Heywood, Commandant of the Marine Corps, has assigned a body of the marines from Mare Island to take part in the Fourth of July celebration at Valejo, Cal., at the request of J. J. Tinelli, head of the Celebration Committee, who was a shipmate of General Heywood's on the Hartford, under Farragut at Mobile Bay.

The French Navy is expecting much from its professional maritime schools in designated military ports, to which we have before referred. The official decree providing for these schools states that the object sought is the training of men in the specialties of engineering, torpedo and gunboat work, and the formation of a class of marine officers for these specialties. The Minister of Marine, discussing these schools, points out that by reason of many recent discoveries it is necessary to have, especially as engineers, torpedo and gunboat experts, an intelligent personnel, possessing a general information which will be sufficient to meet difficulties in whatever circumstances they may arise.

The Russian Government is going to build a dock at Vladivostok capable of accommodating the largest ships afloat. Its length will be 700 feet. Vast workshops and foundries will also be put up there.

The Fencing Club of Bayonne, France, has just had presented to it the magnificent Turkish sabre which Marshal Murat carried in 1813. It is one of the most beautiful swords in Europe.

The new grade of Grand Admiral, recently created in the German Navy by the Kaiser, is a purely honorary rank and is equivalent to a field marshal in the Army.

The schedule of the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., for the week ending July 6, is as follows: July 1, Monday.—9.30, 1st committee, main problem; 2d committee, battle problem; 3d committee, tactical game; 4th committee, tactical situation. 11.45, "International law," Professor J. B. Moore. July 2.—9.30, 1st committee, battle problem; 2d committee, duel game; 3d committee, tactical situation; 4th committee, tactical game. 11.45, "International law," Professor J. B. Moore. July 3.—9.30, 1st committee, tactical game; 2d committee, tactical situation; 3d committee, duel game; 4th committee, battle problem. 11.45, "International law," Professor J. B. Moore. July 4.—Holiday. July 5.—9.30, 1st committee, tactical situation; 2d committee, tactical game; 3d committee, battle problem; 4th committee, main problem. 11.45, "International law," Professor J. B. Moore. July 6.—9.30, strategic game.

The U. S. S. Vixen has arrived at Hampton Roads, and awaits orders before proceeding further north for a summer cruise. The danger of fever if retained on the coasts of Cuba was mainly instrumental in sending the ship north, and it is the policy of the Navy Department to retain as few vessels in southern waters during the summer as possible. The continued good health of Havana serves to retain Captain of the Port Young at that point, but it is understood that he can leave whenever the situation becomes at all ominous.

The U. S. S. Petrel will be surveyed as soon as she arrives at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and will go out of commission then for a thorough repairing and modification in several important particulars. The Petrel will return to the Asiatic Station as soon as her repairs are completed, but this will not be for several months yet. She was launched at Baltimore Oct. 10, 1898, the contract price being \$247,000.

The Navy Department has announced the preliminary acceptance of the torpedo boats Bagley and Barney, under contract at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me. These boats will be completed without delay, and will be sent to the most northern of the rendezvous determined upon by the board recently in session to settle the question of location.

The U. S. hospital ship Solace, with homeward bound men and officers from the Asiatic Station, has been reported from Yokohama, and it was announced in the same cable that the vessel would proceed to Taku, presumably for the purpose of gathering up the invalids and men whose time has expired before sailing for San Francisco.

By the recent opening for use of Dry Dock No. 2 at the New York Navy Yard the Navy Department finds itself in possession of a six hundred foot dock fit for all the exigencies of the Service, and able to receive any ship we have afloat. This dock was originally of wood, but gave so much trouble and was such a source of danger to ships while occupying it that the Department decided to rebuild it in proper fashion, with the result noted.

The U. S. S. Mayflower has been reported as having arrived at Curacao, whence she will proceed to her next port as soon as stores and coal have been received on board. All well on board at last accounts.

The contract for the construction of a first-class coal-ing plant at the Boston Navy Yard has been awarded to Augustus Smith for the sum of \$160,000, that being the lowest bid received.

The Biddle, approaching completion at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., will have the standardization tests of her screws the present week, and if all goes well the full-speed trials will come off at once. These trials occur off Booth Bay, Me.

The torpedo boat board, at a meeting June 30 practically decided on the points to be recommended as the rendezvous for the torpedo boat flotilla. They are Portsmouth Grove, on Narragansett Bay, seven miles from Newport, as headquarters for the North Atlantic group; Charleston or Port Royal for the South Atlantic group; and Pensacola, Fla., for the Gulf group. The board also will recommend that torpedo repair stations be placed at Boston, New York and Norfolk in connection with the navy yards there. The decision between Charleston and Port Royal has not been positively made, but whichever is chosen the other will be used to some extent as an auxiliary station. The plan of the board

is to select intermediate stations as fast as possible, so that eventually there will be a chain of torpedo boat defenses along the Atlantic Coast and the Gulf.

The torpedo boat Biddle on July 2 finished her standardized trial at Bath, Me., for two consecutive hours, and maintained an average speed of 28 1-2 knots an hour, exceeding the contract requirement by a half knot.

The U. S. S. Massachusetts came in collision with a schooner on June 27 on her way to Gloucester, Mass., and cut off her bowsprit. There was a heavy fog at the time, and but for the sharp lookout on the war ship the schooner would have been cut in two.

Turbine engines for large vessels are proving a great success, and advices from London June 30 state that the steamer King Edward, which was built by Denny Brothers, and which is fitted with turbine engines, on an official trial on the Clyde on June 28 maintained a uniform speed of twenty knots an hour for three hours. There was almost no vibration.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett has sent a letter to the commandant of the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., commending the officers and enlisted men of that yard for their conduct during the destruction of the powder magazine. He says: "The circumstances of the loss of this magazine were unusual. The occasion was attended, as well may be imagined, with what threatened to be a cause of death and great destruction of property. It called for prompt and courageous efforts. The Department is highly gratified to learn that officers, marines and others attached to the station displayed at this trying moment courage, ability and perfect coolness. In a word, the behavior of all concerned was admirable."

The Navy Department has purchased some sixteen acres of land surrounding the Naval Observatory at Washington, D. C., in order to protect from jar the delicate instruments which record the time of the country.

Some 2,000 sailors and apprentices are needed in the Navy to complete the authorized strength of 25,000 men.

The U. S. S. Dolphin arrived at Portland, Me., June 30 to take out a detachment of sixteen men and two officers of the Maine Naval Militia on a week's cruise. The battalion has been divided into three squads, each of which will have a week's sea duty.

The Italian battleship Andrea Doria, of 11,000 tons displacement, which was built at Spezia in 1885, was reported ashore near Gallipoli June 28, on the east coast of the Gulf of Taranto.

It is impossible to state yet whether or not the Secretary of the Navy will take advantage of the law and appoint six warrant officers to be ensigns. Up to the present time there have been only two applications from warrant officers received by the Department. They are from Gunners Francis Martin and Joseph Hill. It is stated at the Bureau of Navigation that after commissions have been issued to the naval cadets now at sea there will still be 119 vacancies in the grade of ensign. This again calls to our attention the urgent need for additional officers in the Navy. We have understood that Secretary Long will ask Congress during the coming session to make some provision for bringing the number of officers in the Navy up to what is authorized by present law.

A test of armor plates treated by the Cosgrove new face-hardening process was made at the naval proving grounds, Indian Head, Maryland, on July 3. Two shots were fired from a 6-inch rifle at 6-inch armor plate, the first at a velocity of 2,000 feet a second, perforating the plate. The shell broke in pieces. Some of the fragments penetrated the backing of the plate. The second projectile, fired at a velocity of 1,400 feet a second, was not broken up, and its face was flushed with the hard surface of the plate. The result showed that the process had been improved since first tested several months ago; to what extent the official report of the trial will show.

The U. S. training ship Dixie, Comdr. Seth M. Ackley, which sailed from Tompkinsville on May 5 with a large number of landsmen to man the cruisers Chicago and Atlanta of the South Atlantic squadron, fell in with the squadron at Montevideo. Returning by way of Rio de Janeiro, St. Lucia and San Juan, she brings about 500 discharged and furloughed men, arriving at New York July 3.

With the beginning of the fiscal year July 1, when more than \$8,000,000 became available for repair work on naval ships, there is a renewal of activity at all Navy Yards on the Atlantic and Pacific and at Cavite. It is the intention to expend for several months not less than \$1,000,000 a month on repairs on the vessels of the Navy. The immense sum now at the disposal of the Navy Department exceeds the appropriation of previous years by about \$2,000,000, and strange as it may seem, is larger than the entire sums appropriated several years ago for the yearly increase of the Navy. The requirements of the Asiatic fleet have been one of the prime causes for this increase in the appropriation for repairs. The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair has directed that the Olympia be made ready for sea by the last of August or sooner, and the San Francisco, at Norfolk, is expected to be commissioned about the same time. The Newark will undergo repairs at the Boston Navy Yard costing probably \$500,000, and the Concord, now on her way to this country, will probably also be assigned to the Boston Yard for repairs. It is stated at the Navy Department that for the present there will not be any further reduction in the size of the fleet on the Asiatic Station. It is more than probable, however, that eventually one of the three flag officers now on duty there will be withdrawn.

#### STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. sail as follows: Doric, July 9; Nippon Maru, July 17; Cop-tic, Aug. 2; Gaelic, Aug. 27; and Hong Kong Maru, Sept. 4 and China, Sept. 12. Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco on the following dates for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney: Sierra, July 10; Sonoma, July 31; Ventura, Aug. 21.

From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co. sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong—Empress of China, July 8; Empress of India, July 29; Empress of Japan, Aug. 19. For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney—Aorangi, July 26.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong, steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co. leave as follows: Glenogle, July 6; Duke of Fife, July 18.



## FILIPINO CRIMES.

The following are some of the crimes committed by Filipino natives announced by General MacArthur in official orders, who were duly sentenced to be hung, or to imprisonment for various terms. They give an idea of the difficulties with which our military authorities in the Philippines have to contend.

Jose Baligod was the president of the pueblo of Tuao, duly elected under the system established by the American government; while exercising the functions of this office he became cognizant of the organization of a band of men in a neighboring barrio for the purpose of attacking the small garrison of nineteen American soldiers stationed at Tuao. He held personal interviews with the leader of this band, one Raphael Banites, advised him as to the auspicious time of attack; intercepted a messenger sent to warn the American troops of the impending danger and refrained himself from giving any information or warning that would enable these troops to be in special readiness to meet it. He utilized the police as messengers between himself and the leaders of the band, and one policeman was actually employed as a spy on the American garrison, and notified the band when to make its advance. It also appears that on a former occasion this accused harbored and concealed the leader of this attacking band in a house of his bailiwick during the temporary presence at the presidencia of officials of the United States Army, and threatened to cut out the tongues of any who disclosed this fact.

A band of 20 natives sentenced to 20 years' confinement, for murders in the barrio of Casantulan, seized and bound nine of its inhabitants and conducted them, by force and blows from the butts of rifles, to the presidencia of Cabaruan. There they all drank freely of vino, the prisoners being made drunk. The accused then rebound them and led seven of their captives off in the direction of a grove of trees, a few hundred yards distance, where, two days later, the beheaded bodies of all seven were discovered, lying on the ground.

Felix Medina was one of a band of armed insurgents who entered within the lines of the United States forces at San Nicolas, Cavite Province, and lay in ambush for the approach of Severino de Guia, vice presidente of Bacoor, who was led off as prisoner, followed by his two young sons. The accused, who was one of two leaders, from a distance of about two paces opened fire and shot deceased in the presence of his children, who were standing in his immediate proximity.

In the case of Anselmo Morales, native, it appears that the accused made a requisition for supplies for his band, upon the barrio of Soso, which being refused, he, later, with his followers, entered the place and killed two men and one woman.

Augustin Miranda, with an armed band of ladrones, ambushed and killed, and robbed of their money, two brothers; set a country house afire, looted its contents, and carried off into the fields three daughters of the owner, who were robbed of their earrings, diamonds and rings; attacked a town house and thoroughly sacked it; carried off and cruelly shot one Jose Rivera, who was then boloced until dead by the companions of the accused, and this for the sole reason that their victim was unable at that time to pay a gambling debt. The accused was hung.

Teborcio Mabola, native, belonged to a band of men armed with bolos and clubs, that secretly assembled within the territory occupied by American troops and, watching its opportunity, attacked a party of four native policemen, who had been sent by the presidente of San Fernando to obtain wood for the use of a detachment of said troops. They killed one of the policemen outright and pursued the three other men as they fled for their lives, and inflicted upon one of them wounds in consequence of which he lost an arm.

It appears of record that Mariano Aragon and Prudencio Llanes, sentenced to 30 years' confinement were two of a triumvirate of chiefs of an oath-bound band of armed men, styling themselves "Sandatahans," that they appointed a chief executioner, assistant executioners, a requisite number of grave diggers, and then proceeded to assassinate all persons who manifested reluctance to join them or to contribute of their means to their support or to the support of the insurgents in the hills, whom the leaders of the band claimed they were serving. They operated secretly at night, the leaders usually selecting their victims one at a time, and, having first secured, conducted them to a secret rendezvous on a sandy beach covered with very tall grass where, by timely notice, the grave-diggers had dug the number of graves required and the chief executioner and his assistants had assembled for their appointed work. Here, in the presence of the assembled band, men and women, bound and helpless, were, from time to time, placed upon the brinks of their opened graves, their bodies run through with swords and bolos, and then buried. The members of the band would then separate, each going to his own home, trusting to the rise and fall of the near-by waters to slowly hide the traces of their work. These hideous operations were continued with industrious persistency through two months or more until the lengthening row of graves reached, in the language of one of the witnesses, "about thirty, more or less."

## CHANGES IN THE NEW YORK GUARD.

The consolidation of the First and Fifth Brigades of the New York National Guard, and the transfer to the supernumerary list of Brig. Gen. McCoskey Butt, has been the occasion of much excitement and discussion in the New York National Guard. This consolidation puts the organization of the New York city troops back where it was for many years previous to the retirement of General Fitzgerald, the division of his command into two brigades, and the creation of the Fifth Brigade. The order directing these changes provides for the reorganization of the 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 22d, 69th and 71st regiments into a brigade, to be known as the First, and details General Smith and his staff to duty with the same. The First and Second Light Batteries are attached to the headquarters of the National Guard. The Second, Third and Fourth Brigade organizations are altered by detaching from them the Second, Third and Fourth Signal Corps, Troop C, the Third and Sixth Light Batteries and the Thirteenth Regiment of Heavy Artillery. These organizations are attached to the headquarters of the National Guard.

These changes were made upon the recommendation of Major General Charles F. Roe, commanding the National Guard, and in official language were made for the purpose of strengthening military discipline, and to further the best interests of the Service, and to

increase the efficiency of the force. Incidentally this order will end the friction between the division commander and the commander of the First Brigade, who has put himself a good deal more in evidence than was becoming to military reserve and military subordination. He appears to have somehow acquired the impression that it is the office of a brigade commander to show his superiority to the division commander in the knowledge of military duty and to instruct him accordingly. It is unfortunate that an officer of so much zeal, who has shown a praiseworthy disposition to excel, should be lost to the National Guard. But we are likely to hear from him again.

The staff of General Butt, an excellent one, goes out with him. It consists of Lieut. Col. H. F. Clark, A. A. G.; Lieut. Col. W. E. Lambert, Surgeon; Major Schuyler Schieffelin, I. S. A. P.; Major W. T. Romaine, Inspector; Major H. Parsons, J. A.; Major R. T. Varnum, C. S.; Major J. W. Gerard, Q. M.; Major F. B. Keech, E. O.; Capt. F. L. V. Hoppin, A. D. C.; and Capt. W. B. Coster, Asst. Inspector. It is obvious that the purpose has been to shelve General Butt, otherwise, why was he, a senior to General Smith, left without a command, while his junior in rank is retained on the active list.

By the re-organization, the organizations of the First Brigade will in future rank by seniority in this order: 7th Regiment, Colonel Appleton; 22d, Colonel Bartlett; 69th, Colonel Duffy; 8th, Colonel Jarvis; 9th, Colonel Morris; 12th, Colonel Dyer and 71st, Colonel Bates.

With the loss of the 13th Regiment, the Second Signal Corps and the 3d Battery and Troop C, the 2d Brigade, commanded by General McLeer, will be reduced to some 2,233 officers and men. The organizations taken from it and now attached to General Headquarters numbered in the aggregate 1,278 officers and men. This loss is a third of its former strength. It is known that General McLeer feels the reduction of his force keenly.

## THE NEVER-TO-BE-LET-ALONE QUESTION.

Fort Williams, Me., June 30, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

At a meeting of some of the ladies of the W. C. T. U., held in New York City, a prominent member of that organization, during an argument on what seems a never-to-be-let-alone question, the Army canteen, is quoted as saying that the seeming unanimous feeling among the enlisted men in the Army in favor of beer and light wines in the canteen, was simply caused by the fact that their superior officers hold the same view, and that the enlisted men did not dare to have any opinion to the contrary.

I wish some of these ladies would do me the pleasure of informing me just where they gather all this information. I have been in the service of Uncle Sam, (and there is none better,) a quarter of a century, and I should judge that by this time, I have come pretty close to understanding what army life means but if what this lady said is true, she has found out something in a very short time, that I have been unable to discover in twenty-five years. This public assertion that the enlisted man's mind is moulded just as his superior wishes it, without regard to manhood, principle, or anything else, is about as big a slur upon our glorious Army, as that made by a lady a few years ago, also a member of a society with a long name and also in New York City, who wanted to know whether it would not be a good idea to put all our criminals into the Army; this would save the State expenses, and a criminal was at all times good enough to be shot at.

Why will not these ladies of these different societies leave us alone? They have stopped our beer in the canteen, and at the same time taken from us the luxuries of our mess tables, the means of purchasing balls, bats and other articles generally bought by us for field sports. They have deprived us of all these, yet like Oliver Twist, they are clamoring for more. Ladies of the W. C. T. U., and other kindred organizations, let me tell you what nine-tenths of the enlisted men of the Army would wish you to do, and if you do what we ask you, you will have our everlasting friendship—that is, in the name of God leave us alone. Remember that by interfering in the discipline and the ways of the Army, you are helping to demoralize those who are sworn by their oath to protect you and yours. Leave us and our interests to those who are sworn to look after us to the best of their knowledge, our officers. I have tried it that way for twenty-five years, and it has suited me, else I would not be in the Army to-day. You have decried the man who has stood at bay with his rifle, facing the dusky devils of the plains, defending women like yourselves from death and dishonor, as one not able to take care of himself, a drunkard and a bar tender; now you go further and make him a puppet in the hands of his best friend, his superior officer.

Ladies of the W. C. T. U., what has the enlisted man of the Army ever done to you or yours that you wish to misjudge him so, and place him in so false a position before his civilian brother of the world outside of the Army? Is there nothing going astray in your own household, while you are bothering about ours? We know our officers and they know us. It is pretty hard to be positive that you are telling the truth, yet know that you will not be believed by some; but I would not be true to myself or the Army I have served so long, were I to neglect to say that neither at the present time nor for twenty-five years back, has any officer ever made the least attempt to bias my personal opinion one way or the other.

RICHARD F. DIETERICH,  
Sergt., 74th Co., Coast Art, Fort Williams, Me.

## GOOD WORDS FOR THE FORTY-NINTH.

The Aparri (P. I.) "News" gave up its issue of May 4 to a history of the 49th Volunteer Infantry, as a send-off to the departing regiment. It said: "They deserve great praise for their gallant and stalwart behavior in camp, field and garrison, under the most trying conditions. Many a weary hour has been enlivened and made to pass pleasantly by their cheerfulness, a factor which has always been a marked feature of this organization. Never has the 49th Infantry been called upon for any duty whatsoever where the response has not been instantaneous, cheerful and complying to its fullest extent."

One of the "most noble remarks lately heard," the "News" says, was that made by an officer of the 49th, Captain Gilmer, who, when addressing his men some time ago, said he hoped his command would be ordered to China. This provoked the query of a member of the detachment whether the Captain did not think that the regiment had done enough? Instantly Captain Gilmer replied: "No; I wish that we could take part in all wars for our country, for the more good work we do

the more benefit our race derives from it. If to sacrifice my life would cause our race to receive the same consideration in public affairs in the United States as other races, I would gladly walk out to any selected place and accept the death penalty."

Of its Colonel, William H. Beck, it said: "Colonel Beck, by his soldierly qualities, his high sense of honor and justice, and his uniform kindness to his officers and men alike has endeared himself to his entire command."

## ARMY LIFE AT THE EXPOSITION.

An exhibit in the Ordnance building of the Pan-American Exposition is instructive. It consists of Army and Navy rations, and the setting is as interesting as the main feature of the exhibit. A camp of a cavalry escort train is shown. Beside the camp tent an escort wagon is seen. It is filled with all the meat rations supplied to the boys in khaki at the front. The mess chests are so packed that a part of each layer may be seen; and the barrels have glass heads, revealing their contents. The floor of the exhibit is of fresh green moss, giving it an element of naturalness. A tent containing a folded cot, and fitted with such conveniences as campaigning allows, occupies a corner of the space. About it are the various articles of a cavalryman's equipment. A regulation saddle, with the soldier's overcoat on the pommel, blanket roll, covered by shelter tent, on the cantle, and saddle bags, packed with five days' rations is shown. A Krag-Jorgensen carbine, and a Colt revolver are seen beside the tent flaps.

## A TRIBUTE FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

(From the Aparri, Luzon, News, June 1.)

It is with pleasure that we call the attention of our subscribers to an article which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of April 13, of this year, entitled "Admirable Government in Aparri," and of which we can only give an extract, being forced to do so by lack of space, on the fourth page of this paper. It is gratifying to note that the efforts and diligent labors of the District Commander, and the success achieved, have found recognition by so eminent a paper as the Army and Navy Journal, the circulation of which not only reaches people connected with the Army, but also extends far into civilian circles.

A "History of the Military Canteen," by Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, Inspector-General, U. S. V., Major, 4th U. S. Inf., has been published in a neat volume by authority of the Secretary of War. It comprises the reports made to the Inspector-General of the Army during the months of September, October and November, 1900, on the admirably elaborate and careful investigations made by Colonel Reade regarding the merits of the regulation canteen and other canteens presented for trial with reference to their fitness for use in the military service. We have made mention of the results of Colonel Reade's investigations from time to time. It is recommended that the present canteen be replaced by one of different material, construction and shape, and that those of regulation pattern now in arsenals and depots be sold as unsuitable. It is suggested that the Lans method of covering be adopted for the tin canteen flasks now in process of fabrication at Rock Island. By the time the 98,284 tin flasks now there have corroded, a better material may be decided on. The regulation canteen is not durable, and its continuation in service is regarded as poor economy, especially as aluminum is cheapening constantly and may prove a better material. It is recommended that an oval, gourd, oblong, bottle or flask shape be adopted instead of the present circular form, and that the side next the body be flattened or concave. Taking all considerations into account the belief is expressed that the new Lans canteen of aluminum, with its special form of felt and canvas cover, best fulfills service requirements and should be adopted in lieu of the regulation canteen.

"The Crisis," published by the Macmillan Company, New York, is the third successful novel from the pen of Winston Churchill, late of the Navy. Not a sequel of its predecessor, "Richard Carvel," it yet has added interest for the many readers of that book, as the heroine is a descendant of "Richard." It portrays with great vividness and fidelity the life and social conditions, chiefly in St. Louis, during the period from about 1857 to 1865. Lincoln is perhaps the dominant character of the book, and Grant, Sherman, Blair and other real personages are ably drawn. By many critics "The Crisis" has already been pronounced the best historic romance of the war period and of the debatable territory between North and South.

Ordnance officers are so decidedly of the opinion that thorite is worthless as compared with several other things that caution should be shown in committing the Government to its use. An officer who has experimented with this explosive, says: "We never tried so hard to get something out of nothing as we did with thorite. It is useless; turns to water in twenty-four hours on exposure, and is simply one of a dozen other hazards that have been grabbed for in the hopes of getting hold of something new."

The U. S. refrigerator ship Glacier has sailed from Brisbane, N. S. W., for Cavite, and on her arrival at the latter place will be placed in the hands of the dockyard force for a considerable overhauling, rendered necessary by the prolonged and arduous duty upon which she has been engaged ever since the capture of Manila. This vessel has rendered invaluable service to the Army and Navy. She carries from Brisbane a full cargo of fresh meats and vegetables for the Navy at Cavite and Manila. The Glacier is commanded by Comdr. F. P. Gilmore.

A Parliamentary paper just published shows the number of commissioned, subordinate and warrant officers, etc., in the British Navy. Of executive officers and men there are 49,222; Engineer officers and men, 25,950; Royal Marine officers and men, 18,461; officers and men of the remaining branches, 12,805; total, 106,507.

According to arrangements made between Berlin and Constantinople looking to the sending of German officers to Turkey for military instruction, each Turkish army corps will receive a German infantry, artillery and engineer commandant.



## PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., June 27, 1901.

During the past week five transports have returned from Manila, bringing the Volunteers. The Ohio, which arrived June 20, brought the 42d Infantry. The cabin passengers, outside of the officers of the 42d, were Mrs. Titus and Mrs. White. The Logan, which arrived June 24, brought the 38th and 44th Infantry. The Grant, which made a record trip, also reached port June 24, 22 days from Manila, and 17 days from Nagasaki, bringing the 48th Infantry and a portion of the 49th. At daylight, June 26, the Thomas passed through the Golden Gate, and was followed about noon by the Buford. The Thomas was 29 days from Manila, 22 from Nagasaki, and about 18 days from Yokohama. The troops brought by this transport consisted of officers and men of the 49th, 38th and 47th Infantry. Among the cabin passengers were Mrs. M. B. Buford, Mrs. A. C. Ducat, Miss Harriett McCord, Miss Elizabeth R. Salisbury and Miss Theresa Erickson. The 41st Infantry returned on the Buford under command of Colonel Richmond, and all the men are in good condition. The most prominent passenger on the Buford was Gen. William Ludlow. Other passengers were Mrs. Ludlow, Colonel and Mrs. Goodale, Mrs. Rylands, Mrs. Crawford, Captain and Mrs. Chapman and Captain and Mrs. Ahern. The last of the Volunteers arrived June 27, on the Kilpatrick. The transport was only 23 days in making the voyage from Manila. Her passengers were officers and men of the 43d Infantry, numbering 1,077 men. One soldier died during the voyage and his body was buried at sea.

The battleship Wisconsin which has been in the harbor for some weeks, sailed June 26, for Port Angeles, to join the Iowa in target practice.

The second battalion of Engineers, from Willets Point, N. Y., arrived June 23, under command of Capt. Henry Jervey. Among the officers are Captain McGregor, Captain J. J. Morrow, Lieutenant Woodruff and Lieutenant Johnstone.

An unusually military air pervaded the transport wharf on June 25, immediately preceding the departure of the Hancock for Manila. Adjutant Gen. H. C. Corbin, Surgeon Gen. George M. Sternberg, Gen. John F. Weston, Colonel Chambers McKibbin, Colonel Hall and U. S. Senator Deltrich were prominent passengers. A cabin passenger was Miss Margaret Kilbourne, daughter of Major H. S. Kilbourne, who is en route to Manila to marry Lieut. E. C. Wickman. Miss Annie Irvin is also en route to Manila to become the bride of Lieut. C. H. Lyman, U. S. M. C. Other passengers were Mrs. Weston, Miss Deltrich, Mrs. Julius Kahn, Mrs. King, Mrs. Kennon, Mrs. M. B. Curry, Mrs. R. C. Lyman, Miss Irvin and Mrs. W. H. Johnson.

Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young arrived in the city June 25, from the east, accompanied by his two daughters, who took apartments temporarily at the Occidental Hotel.

Frederick Mears, son of the late Col. F. Mears, has been the occasion of much excitement and discussion in past few days upon his commission in the Cavalry.

Major E. A. Godwin, 7th Cav., is a guest at the Palace Hotel.

Captain Thomas and the wardroom officers of the battleship Oregon entertained their friends on board the famous vessel on June 22, from 3 to 6 o'clock. The steam launches of the battleship conveyed the visitors to the ship. Among the guests were many of the officers and ladies from the harbor posts.

Miss Susie Davis, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Edward Davis, spent some time during the week at Angel Island, the guest of Miss Stoker.

Miss Cora Smedberg, daughter of Capt. William A. Smedberg, retired, who has been visiting in San Anselmo, will leave soon with Mrs. Smedberg for Lake Tahoe, where they will spend the summer months.

Mrs. Rose L. Bush, who has been the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. A. C. Girard, for some weeks, left June 22, for Fort Logan, Colo.

Mrs. A. C. Girard was hostess at a delightful luncheon and card party on June 21. The decorations were red and green, the score cards being extremely prettily done in water-color. Among Mrs. Girard's guests were Mrs. Bush, Mrs. Kirwin, Mrs. Davis, and Mrs. Howland.

An engagement of interest is announced, that of Capt. William R. Smedberg, Jr., and Miss Louise G. Chaffin.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 2, 1901.

The appropriation of \$400,000 for the new chapel at the Naval Academy has received adverse criticism from some quarters in which all the facts bearing upon it have not been understood. The chapel is intended to be in keeping, in its architectural proportions, with the general design of the improvements now in progress at the institution, and to provide accommodations for the 300 cadets, soon to be increased to 500, for the residents of the Naval Academy, the friends of the cadets who come on, from time to time, to visit them, and "the men behind the guns."

The usual September examinations for entrance to the Naval Academy are to be held this year on August 13, and will be conducted jointly by the Civil Service Commission and the Academic Board at the Naval Academy. The date has been advanced owing to the large class which will appear and the time required to forward the papers for revision at the Naval Academy. The candidates for admission to the Naval Academy now here, or who have been ordered here for the September examinations, will be the last ones examined at the Naval Academy. Hereafter all examinations, without exception, will be by civil service commissions at established points, subject to a physical examination by a board of naval medical officers after reporting at Annapolis. If the usual percentage of candidates are accepted at the approaching examinations, the next junior class at the Naval Academy will be the largest in the school's history, and should number nearly 150 cadets. The average fourth class seldom exceeds 100.

A little daughter of Dr. Richard Grady, the Naval Academy dentist, dropped overboard into the swimming pool a very valuable gold watch belonging to her father. After diving several times the handsome gold watch was brought to the surface by Master George Merriam, the son of Lieut. G. A. Merriam, U. S. N., and restored to its owner.

Capt. George T. Bates, U. S. M. C., sustained a sudden stroke of paralysis, accompanied by apoplexy, on Sunday afternoon about 5 o'clock, at his residence in this city, and died at a late hour Sunday night. Captain Bates was on the retired list. He entered the Service

Feb. 1, 1873. He was born in the District of Columbia and was appointed from there. The funeral took place on Tuesday morning. The interment was in the Naval Cemetery.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., July 1, 1901.

An afternoon tea, on Tuesday, given by Mrs. Bellinger for her guest Miss Fish; a tea by Mrs. Shipman, on Wednesday afternoon, and a picnic to Fort Putnam, on Friday afternoon, given by Mrs. Pratt, mother of Cadet Pratt, were among Cadet entertainments during the past week.

A fire destroyed the boat house of the Engineer Company early Sunday morning. As the boat house was in dangerous proximity to a powder magazine, some alarm was felt lest the fire should gain headway. It was soon brought under control, however, and no further damage than the loss of the house and a barge resulted.

Capt. Edgar Russel, Signal Corps, and Mrs. Russel, were guests of Prof. and Mrs. Tillman on Sunday. The Columbia Varsity crew spent Sunday at the post as guests at the hotel. Mrs. Romeyn B. Ayres, Mrs. Heintzelman, and Miss Cushing have been among other guests registered there.

The tents for the encamping are pitched. The officers' tents occupy the north end of the camp. The tents are of a light chocolate color, which, while less picturesque, will be more comfortable than the dazzling white of former years.

The Fourth of July hop will be given on the eve of the National holiday, which will be observed as usual.

## FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., June 26, 1901.

Capt. Frank Caldwell, 12th Cav., is spending a short leave, enjoying the mountain air at Cloudcroft, New Mexico, which, though a very new place, is fast becoming a popular summer resort. It is expected that Mrs. Caldwell will soon join the Captain.

Miss Marie Loughborough, daughter of Major and Mrs. Loughborough, returned this week from California, where she has been at school for the past year.

The Rock Island Railroad Company is at work on three wells, which they are putting down adjoining the reservation, and about 500 feet from the cavalry stables.

Mrs. Howe, wife of Col. Walter Howe, of the Artillery, who intended spending the summer in El Paso, visiting her son, left last week to join her husband in the Philippines.

The case of the colored soldiers of the 25th inf., which came up for trial on June 10, was granted change of venue, and will be opened at Dallas, Texas, on July 15, when it is to be hoped that the matter will be definitely settled as it has been postponed so often.

Major Loughborough has received orders to let contracts for the boring of two wells at the post and artesian water is to be hoped for.

## STATE TROOPS.

The annual encampment of the District of Columbia National Guard will be held at a point known as "George Farm," on the Alexandria Turnpike, in the immediate vicinity of Leesburg, Va., commencing on July 18 and ending on July 27, 1901 and will be designated and known as "Camp Ordway." The various organizations of the National Guard, except the Naval Battalion, will assemble in heavy marching order, duly armed and equipped, on July 18, at the several armories, in ample time to march thence and reach the immediate vicinity of Maryland avenue and Ninth street southwest, ready to embark on the railroad train at that point promptly at 8 o'clock a. m. on that date. The equipment of the soldier on this expedition will comprise the following: Field uniform, including blue shirt, campaign hat, blouse, trousers, leggings, woolen blanket and rubber poncho. A blanket-roll to be carried, in which will be put shelter tent half, pins and pole, one extra change of under-clothing (and one extra pair of shoes if desired), together with such toilet articles as may be used by the soldier. The ordnance equipment consisting of the haversack, containing the regulation mess kit, with tin cup attached at the bottom loop, canteen, cartridge belt, and bayonet. The post office address of the camp will be "Camp Ordway, Leesburg, Va."

The New York State Camp of Instruction closed for the season June 29. The 6th Battery carried back to Binghamton with them the Flanagan Trophy for shooting, with the field pieces, using Service charges. The score made was 376 points.

Referring to the tour of camp duty of the First Brigade of Massachusetts, at South Framingham, recently, the Boston "Herald" among other things says: "That the week's work was a success was due to the energy of the brigade commander, his staff and the strong support that he received from all that was best in the organization. The program called for work, and hard work was carried along to the end. The field manoeuvres, if they did nothing else, exposed the weak points of the ordinary militia system. The march out developed sore feet, and the condition of the men's feet showed poor shoeing. The marches are a hardship, and the building of camps, the transportation of supplies, their issue and preparation, make work—all extra work, yet it is along such lines as these that go for instruction and that add much to the value of the State's military establishment. The camp was very noisy during each night, and most of the trouble was charged to the right battalion of the 2d Infantry. There was poor discipline there. Guard duty, as usual, was weak, while military courtesy was very good. The week's work was interesting and instructive, and that is what the State opens its military chest to obtain."

## THE MARINES AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo, July 1, 1901.

Dear Sir.—The detachment of Marines stationed at the Pan-American Exposition is the finest body of men I have ever seen in Buffalo. Their drills are models of correctness and the manual of arms is an object lesson for all who desire to learn a soldier's duty. The camp, called Camp Heywood, after the Corps Commander, is a splendid camp. The tents are the latest model khaki color and present a very neat, serviceable appearance.

The men are a body of gentlemen—a credit to their

corps and country. Their uniforms are always in the best condition and are worn in proper shape—coats buttoned—while the men are walking about the Fair grounds.

The hospital detachment, U. S. A., is a fine body of men and comes next in order of discipline to the Marines. I can not express the pleasure it gave me to observe the evening drills of the Marines. Their swing in marching and the grace and ease of position of each man shows splendid training. And I understand every man is a qualified marksman in this detachment. One can well believe these men will stand by the motto of the corps: "Semper Fidelis."

This morning it was extremely hot and hardly a breath of air stirring, a terrible day for a march, but the Marines, as escort to the 48th Highlanders, of Toronto, Canada, moved as if heat was the least of their troubles, and as they swung up Delaware avenue, company front, presented a sight worth a long trip to observe.

T. A. S.

## FIFTH REGIMENT, GEORGIA STATE TROOPS.

The 5th Regiment, Georgia State troops, commanded by Col. Park Woodward and officered by men of tried courage, many of whom did valiant service in the Spanish-American War, goes into camp at Dalton, Ga., one hundred miles north of Atlanta, July 14. Dalton is on the line of Bragg's celebrated retreat to Atlanta.

The 5th Georgia Infantry is composed of the representative business men, the very flower and chivalry of the State. Col. Park Woodward, commanding, superintendent of the Atlanta Water Works, has in his veins the bluest blood of South Carolina. He was a cadet at the South Carolina Military Institute at the outbreak of the war; enlisted in the Terrell Light Artillery in 1863, and surrendered May 5, 1865, with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at Greensboro, N. C. He has held many important civil positions in Atlanta.

The lieutenant colonelcy of the 5th is held open for Major Kendrick, now in the Philippines. Major Joseph Van Holt Nash, Jr., of the 5th Regiment is the son of Major Joseph Van Holt Nash, one of the most gallant officers in the Army of Northern Virginia. Major Nash is one of the best known and most popular military men in Georgia.

Dr. E. C. Davis, surgeon, 5th Ga., has a splendid record in the Volunteer service as major and surgeon in the Spanish-American War, in the 2d Georgia, commanded by Col. Oscar Brown. He has been surgeon of the 5th since April, 1900. Dr. Davis had charge of a hospital, 1st Division, 7th Army Corps, under Gen. Guy V. Henry; was chief surgeon, 3d Division, 4th Army Corps, under Generals Jacob Kline and Carpenter; was made brigade surgeon of the Southern Brigade, 1st Florida, 2d Georgia, and 5th Maryland Volunteer regiments under Gen. J. K. Hudson of Kansas. At Huntsville, Ala., the records of his hospital show the lowest ratio of mortality in the Army. Dr. Davis was mustered out at Atlanta, Nov. 31, 1898.

ATLANTA.

## A PLEA FOR THE HORSE.

Tananan, Island of Leyte, P. I., May 3, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal: I have eagerly perused the columns of your valuable journal, but have failed to find any suggestion pertaining to the care of those indispensable friends of the American soldier in these islands, viz., the mule and horse. The insignificant specimen here courteously termed a horse has as his only resemblance to our noble beast the mutual use of the same trough; he thereby exposes the grander animal to a disease which to the casual observer has every symptom of tuberculosis. Those conversant with horses and their characteristics proclaim the affliction of the smaller animal to be a form of glanders. Should this be the case, would it not be well to call the attention of all concerned to the necessity of isolating, as much as possible, our noble and intelligent beast from the small but infected product of these islands?

An intelligent soldier, during the wet season, requires a certain amount of coaching regarding the preservation of health, etc.; how much more may it be necessary for our dumb but intelligent friend, the horse?

PARKER B. GREASON,  
Co. L, 43d Inf., U. S. V.

## ARTILLERY ENLISTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Sullivans Island, S. C., June 30, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal: Will you please inform me what relation exists between 1,802 enlisted men and one-sixth the total increase of officers in the Artillery Corps.

The authorized strength (enlisted) of the seven regiments of artillery as shown by the Army Register, 1901, was 11,970. The organization of the enlisted strength of the Artillery corps, as established by G. O. 66, A. G. O., May 13, 1901, is 18,862. The difference or total increase is 6,912, one-sixth of which is 1,152. Why should not one-sixth of the officers be promoted upon each addition of 1,152, and not upon each addition of 1,802 men. 1,802 men is more than 26 per cent. of 6,912, the total increase. Why should only 16 2-3 per cent. of officers be promoted upon each addition of 26 per cent. of the men.

JUSTICE No. 1.

This matter was explained in our issue of June 15, page 1010. For further information we must refer our correspondent to the Secretary of War, who has established the arithmetical relation between enlistments and promotions.

## THE CAPTURE OF A TAGAL LEADER.

Capiz, P. I., May 12, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal: The daily papers of March 20, published a Manila cablegram stating that I had captured Diocno, the Tagal leader in Northern Panay. The capture of Diocno was made by Capt. Peter Murray and his company, F, 18th Infantry, who secured their man by means of a night march. The credit for this important event belongs to Captain Murray and his men.

D. C. SHANKS,  
Captain 18th Infantry.

(The participation of F Co., was duly recorded in our issue of June 15, page 1022.—Editor.)



## GOVERNMENT BY FILIPINOS.

In an address delivered before the Ohio Society in New York, Capt. Putnam Bradley Strong, U. S. A., made some excellent remarks concerning the characteristics of the Filipino which are of special interest just now:

"We must plant American institutions in Asiatic soil, with the hope that the crop will be as plentiful as the tropical sun produces other plenty. In establishing order and justice in the place of anarchy and despotism throughout the Philippine Archipelago, to what extent can the United States rely upon the inhabitants to assist them? Are the Filipinos, as a whole, to be trusted with important positions? If given authority over their fellow men, will they dispense justice and set a proper example for the less fortunate to emulate? In a word, should the United States merely furnish the machine, and ask the Filipino to man it under the advice and counsel of a few competent teachers? To all these questions, I would answer in the affirmative, and for the following reasons:

"While of the Malay race, beyond dispute, the Filipino has been for the past five hundred years constantly under the dominion of European influence; the spread of Christianity was rapid throughout the islands at the very first, and the softening influence of the Church has done more for the general welfare than any one can conceive of. Coming in contact, in commercial and official business, with Spanish customs and civilization, the native has broadened and developed more than any other of his kind in the Eastern world.

"Compare the Hawaiian, Samoan, Japanese, Cuban or Porto Rican with the Filipino, and there is no injustice done to any of them in saying that the Filipino is their superior in education, morally and mentally.

"To judge people by what they are doing every day, by what they are accomplishing by their own endeavors, is, it would seem, a correct field from which to draw deductions. In the cities of Manila and Iloilo, which are as yet the two largest and most important business markets of the islands, one can meet many full-blooded Filipinos who are capable and successful men of affairs. They are lawyers, and their clients, embracing English and German citizens, are loud in their praise of their ability. They are doctors, and their diplomas bear the stamp of European medical schools. They are merchants of hemp, sugar and tobacco, and those who do business with them testify to their integrity and truthfulness.

"Visit their homes, and find the piano as common a piece of furniture as the dining table. Invariably their daughters play with a natural technique and temperament only found where refinement and culture exist. Their sons converse on all the topics of the day, and frequently will put the constantly surprised American visitor to the blush by questioning him or her (as the case may be) on some particular part of the Constitution of the United States, with which they are not familiar. There are many Filipinos who are as intelligent and well-informed men as will be met anywhere in the world.

"In all the banks and mercantile houses of Manila and Iloilo, the clerical labor is done by Filipinos. They are said to be wonderful mathematicians, and write good hands. On questions of exchange, where acumen is necessary for good results, the Filipino is to the front. On the Manila-Dagupan Railroad, the only one in the islands, none but natives are employed, from the office down to foreman. They make honest officials in the capacity of conductors and stationmasters, as well as skilled workmen, where they are employed as rail layers and engineers.

"A people who have been successful in all branches of industry, where they have been given a chance and have done what they were told to do, when their labor was all in the interest of some one else, it seems to me will be able to do for themselves successfully, when shown how by American officials.

"What I have said concerning the Filipinos of the city applies with equal force to the population of the interior. Englishmen who own large rice and sugar plantations say that the farm hands are most industrious, and that laziness is not one of their traits. I have had considerable experience with the inhabitants of Malolos, Calumpit, Santa Tomas, San Fernando and Bacolor. In all these places there are men of refinement, education and wealth. They will make excellent minor officials, and after a little training will advance, I believe, rapidly.

"The most important thing for the United States to do when they first start a Government, will be to impress the people with a spirit of justice. The courts where minor offenses will be punished must necessarily be presided over by Filipino judges. I use the term 'necessarily' because if we are to be successful in dealing with this people, we must show them that their own interest is our first thought.

"No American judge who cannot speak Tagalog can possibly make a success in a petty court. There are plenty of honest, capable Filipinos to fill these positions; and if they are appointed it will go a long way to heal some of the sore places.

"Under Spanish rule, the Filipino has become accustomed to considerable red tape in official matters. It is not going to be a difficult thing to manage municipalities. Elections for Mayor and council will very soon be carried on by the Filipinos without any particular difficulty. All that is necessary for the United States Government to do, is to announce the form of Government it proposes to give the islands, and send the proper American officials with enough assistants to help organize the local machinery, always using Filipinos in every office possible to give them.

"If he is found not to be doing his duty, the American official should have the power to remove him; but no official should be removed without first being proved guilty of wrong-doing. Justice must be paramount in every action taken by American officials. The utmost liberty in personal matters possible must be granted, and it will not be long before the Filipino, once convinced of our good intention towards him, will be the most enthusiastic champion of our cause and ourselves."

Captain Strong's views are the more valuable since he served on General MacArthur's staff in the Philippines as assistant adjutant general.

## MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Lieut. J. F. McCarthy, 35th Vol. Inf., was a victim of bad luck the other day. Going down to Manila, on May 23, from Tuguegarao, Northern Luzon, he lost a package containing \$1,000 in gold, which had been entrusted to him and was intended for the treasurer of the Philippine Islands. He was so distressed over the loss that he at once offered a reward of \$200 for the recovery of the package.

At Iligan, P. I., the company of Filipino scouts, numbering over eighty able bodied men, that was organized a short time ago, is making great progress under the direction of Sergeant Lynch and Corporal Coulter, of

Co. F, 16th Inf. The soldier's club has opened up for business at that post. It will no doubt do a great business, "but whether it will ever be of such a great benefit to the soldier as the canteen of old is a very doubtful question," is the gloomy view taken by a correspondent of the *Aparri News*. At Tuguegarao, in the same section, one of the chief features of the Easter celebration was the hypnotic demonstration given by Privates Reinbolt and Ellsworth, of G Co., 16th Inf., at the company's quarters, a large and mystified crowd attending. It was reported early in April that Co. G was going to organize a dancing school, but whether cakewalks were to be the specialties was not stated. The men at San Isabel have been feasting on fresh venison every day. The deer are so tame in that neighborhood they can almost be knocked down with clubs.

A private letter received at Phenix, Ariz., announces the killing in the Philippines of Otto Eberhardt, a once well-known Berlin musician. It is said he deserted the American Army to become a Filipino captain, and was killed in one of the recent skirmishes. Eberhardt, who before the war was a cornet soloist in the Washington Marine Band, had many friends in the German circles of New York.

An American soldier (a former volunteer fireman) writing from Luzon, Philippine Islands, thus describes a Filipino fire brigade, as quoted by "Fire and Water": "We had a fire here two nights ago, and from it I can give a pretty fair description of the native firemen. They have no fire bells or hook and ladder wagons or hose or steam engines, and extinguish a fire without the aid of water. The alarm is given by a man who pounds away for dear life on a bass drum. Such screaming, yelling and dog-barking I've never heard or witnessed. We first thought the Goo-Gooes were coming, seeing the natives running to and fro with their household effects, and our boys ran quickly for their guns. When the alarm is sounded, a certain picked set of 'hombres' strap bolos round their waists and hurry to the scene, and form a line from the fire to the nearest banana grove. Another crew is at work with their bolos cutting down banana stalks, which are passed along the line and received by many sturdy 'hombres' at the fire, who throw them with great skill upon the blaze. In this manner a fire is gotten under control by the sap which the banana tree contains and which the heat draws out. The immense leaves also tend to smother the blaze. While this operation is going on, another crew of 'hombres' will be seen tearing down the houses near the fire so as to prevent its spreading. I've seen two towns burn half down, but this extraordinary fire department is trained, and surely the members work like beavers."

Of General Martin Delgado, the new governor of Iloilo Province, the Manila "Times" says: "He has the confidence of the Filipinos and his influence is unquestionably very great. The services he has rendered since his surrender, in the way of pacifying this island, not only entitled him to recognition, but showed his sincerity in the action taken. Iloilo Province is fortunate in having him as its first governor under the American sovereignty, and the Government is particularly fortunate in having the aid of a man of such character."

Lieutenant Burt's 25th Infantry baseball team won 6 out of the 8 games it played in Manila. That the playing is snappy and up-to-date is shown by the score, 8 to 7, of the last game played, in which Burt's men laid low the famous Manila "Reds."

A pretty Manila wedding was that of Capt. Warren H. Ickis, 36th Vol. Inf., and Miss Clara L. Stanchfield, of Creston, Iowa, on the evening of May 16. Capt. Harry Bell, of the 36th, acted as best man, while Capt. Will H. Point, at whose residence the marriage took place, gave the bride away. Chaplain W. C. Freeland performed the ceremony. Among the guests were: Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Auman, Captain and Mrs. Edward A. Miller, Captain and Mrs. Van Toyle, Dr. and Mrs. Louis Ottfroy, Captain and Mrs. Stone, Lieutenant and Mrs. George T. Borman, Captain and Mrs. Will H. Point, Mrs. Ogden, Mrs. C. W. Mead, Miss M. Myers, Major W. H. Bishop, Chaplain Freeland, Captain C. J. Menober, Hon. John Gibson, of Iowa, Captain Harry Bell, Captain F. R. Dodge, Lieutenant Milo G. Corey, Capt. Henry Steere, Lieutenant Wakefield Harper, Lieutenant George J. Oden and Lieutenant L. Hempstead. After an elaborate wedding dinner, there was dancing to the music of a large orchestra, in the midst of which the couple set off for their home in San Miguel in showers of rice and good wishes. The gifts to the bride were numerous.

## THE TRIAL OF LIEUT. TOWNLEY, U. S. N.

The trial of Lieut. Richard N. Townley, U. S. N., retired, at Cavite, P. I., May 29, for participation in the commissary frauds, which resulted in his dismissal from the Navy, was brief. Three witnesses were called and the Lieutenant made a statement. Frederick Fox, bookkeeper for Castle Brothers—Wolf & Sons, Manila, testified that toward the close of last December Lieutenant Townley had made a proposition to the effect that Captain Read, U. S. V., depot commissary, would help the firm with their vegetable contracts if the firm would pay Read \$2,000 cash and 10 per cent. of their gross sales to the Commissary Department. The consideration on Read's part was that he would be favorable in construing their contract. He would not actually accept rotten potatoes or onions, but would not be rigid in his inspection of them. The firm declined the proposition. On Jan. 11 Lieutenant Townley, representing Read, said that unless the firm fell in with his views, he (Read) would be most rigid in his inspection and the firm could use no more Government cascos. In this interview Townley said he had made a mistake in asking for the 10 per cent. and wished to withdraw it. Townley, when asked by the firm why he meddled with Read's affairs, said he did so through friendship for Captain Read, who, he understood, was trying to raise money to cover the shortage in another officer's accounts.

Capt. Thomas Franklin, who succeeded Captain Read as depot commissary, testified to calling upon Townley in investigating the firm's statement of his conversations, and to Townley's admissions that he had done it all to help Read. Captain Franklin said: "From that investigation I formed the opinion that Captain Read had most successfully worked Lieutenant Townley. From my knowledge of the conversational powers and address of Captain Read, I thoroughly believed he could, and would, take advantage of any one unless they were absolutely on their guard; as he could make statements so plausible as to even make me, who was in possession of the facts, doubt the evidence which I had."

This ended the case for the prosecution and the accused took the stand. He told of becoming so well

acquainted with Read that he freely discussed his private affairs. Captain Read appeared to Townley to be much worried about shortages in the accounts of his predecessor. He desired to take them up and save him from a possible court-martial in a matter for which his predecessor was in no way to blame, the shortage having arisen from percentages in waste and from unavoidable differences between the weights of contractors and that of the goods actually received. Captain Read believed that firms with whom this officer had done business would be glad to assist in making up this shortage. Townley admitted going to the Castle firm with Read's proposition. "I did not by word or suggestion intimate that I would receive one penny of this money for Captain Read," said Lieutenant Townley.

The prosecution asked Townley how Read's predecessor could have been responsible for a shortage if it had occurred by shrinkage, etc. Townley could not meet this line of questioning, falling back upon the general statement that "if at the time I had given this matter as much attention as I am compelled to give it now, I would not be here to take your time."

"Did not the whole question of shortages, as stated to you by Captain Read, lead you to suspect crookedness on the part of Captain Read?" asked the Judge Advocate.

"I believed everything as told me," replied Lieutenant Townley. "It was not until he was court-martialed that I learned that on the same story he told me, he induced Mr. Schindler to pay \$1,000 for this same shortage. I believed his motives to be sincere. At the same time he told me this story he had Schindler's thousand dollars in his possession. That was a surprise to me."

Lieutenant Townley declared he did not know of any regulation forbidding the acceptance of commissions from contractors.

## AN OLD SOLDIER ON THE CANTEEN.

Yogus, Me., June 23, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union who were instrumental in abolishing the well-regulated Army canteen should be held responsible for the numerous rum riots which have occurred in the low numerals which surround the peaceful Army posts. The writer fails to see why the spinsters who invaded the Capitol and carried Congress with such a sudden rush were ever allowed to assault the canteen in its stronghold when there are numerous rum magazines existing in the prohibition States where some of them reside, all doing a flourishing business wide open and they are unable to stop the sale of rum.

The committee on the canteen question should have stood by the testimony of the Regular officers, who understood the nature and wants of the men under their command.

The gallant Regular Army men who are lying in wet trenches, scorched by the intense heat of the sun in the country where they are engaged in an active campaign defending our national honor, are as glad to get a glass of tonic to tone up their tired nerves after the performance of long marches and picket duty, as members of a temperance delegation are to be invited by some high toned society club to partake of a wine and game bird supper. Should the defenders of our national emblem of liberty be deprived of the luxuries which citizens themselves love to dearly enjoy.

MARTIN HETTERSTON,  
Color Bearer, late 7th Mass. Vols.

## TWO AMERICANS IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

(From the Manila Times, April 29.)

The present very satisfactory condition of affairs on the island of Panay is due most directly to the Commanding General of this Department. Department headquarters being on this island, and the inspiration and activity of the insurrection being here, the General has not only personally directed the movements of the troops in the campaign, but has also had the negotiations for surrender of troops and arms under his immediate control as Department Commander. The thousand and one details involved have required the most unremitting labor and the closest action.

General Hughes took command of this Department when only a few square miles of territory were under the flag. Throughout the interior of the island, and in all the seacoast towns except Iloilo, the insurgents held undisputed sway, and the forces of the enemy were pushing hard at his outposts. By a short, sharp, decisive campaign he placed the enemy hors de combat, and laid the foundations for the subsequent complete occupation of the island that has been the strongest argument in bringing about the final submission of the insurgent leaders. That this has been done with such a small proportionate loss of life shows the strategic quality of the operations.

His work as a military commander, together with his subsequent conduct of affairs, has earned the admiration and respect of the Filipinos themselves, and the confidence and soldierly respect of the officers and men of his command. It is a cause for sincere congratulation that tact and courtesy have succeeded in establishing an "entente cordiale" that is already bearing fruit. In this connection, the work of the present Adjutant General, Department of the Visayas, Major Robert H. Noble, has been of a character to mark him as a man peculiarly adapted to the conduct of civil and diplomatic affairs in these islands. At the recent open session of the Civil Commission in Iloilo, the representative Filipinos of Iloilo Province took occasion to express their appreciation of Major Noble's services and their indebtedness to him for aid and counsel in the many trying situations through which they had passed. This public acknowledgment, coming as it did from an official source, is significant of the esteem in which he is held and his effectiveness in the field.

Through all the negotiations for the surrender of troops and in all the personal relations with the Filipinos which his official position has brought him, he has maintained an unflinching courtesy and exhibited the greatest tact. His knowledge of the Filipino character and appreciation of the needs of the people has made him the warm friend of many of the influential Filipinos, and rendered his services as an intermediary and representative of the Government of the greatest value. He speaks Spanish fluently and seems to have absorbed the atmosphere very readily.

The "News," of San Juan, Porto Rico, of May 30 said: "There are no American soldiers buried on the island, consequently there are no graves to decorate to-day."

The Department of Engineers is fast pushing the pontoon bridge across the Almendares River, Cuba. Captain Weber has charge of the work. The pontoons are towed from the Navy Yard at Havana to the bridge site.



## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. A. B.—1st Sergt. George H. Jenkinson, Co. B, 4th Infantry, U. S. Vols., appointed battalion sergeant major same regiment, and mustered out with regiment May 31, 1901. Gave address as Rochester, N. Y.

S. M.—None of the graduates from the Naval Academy in 1896 have been commissioned lieutenants. All of them are to be promoted to lieutenant, junior grade, from May, 1901, as soon as they qualify. So far about twenty have received their commissions.

H. C. C.—(L.) The Ordnance Department will not give minimum per cent. at examinations. There is no limit of time before a candidate can be ordered up again. We understand you have passed a very fair examination and will probably be appointed in the near future.

D. T. L.—The Secretary of War decided some time ago that where troops are in the field during extreme warm weather, and the officers and enlisted men do not wear their blouses on drill, the chevrons may be worn on the sleeves of the blue shirts in case of non-commissioned officers, and the ordinary insignia of rank on the collars of the blue shirts in the case of commissioned officers.

SOLDIER asks: It was raining; the sergeant of the guard was not notified as to where the guard was going to be mounted—at the guard house or where. There were two details to mount, one American and one Philippine. No. 1 called "Turn out the guard" at the approach of each detail? Was No. 1 right or wrong? They mounted the guard at the guard house. There is a paragraph in the General Orders which says turn out the guard for all persons entitled to the compliment, all officers or colors not cased, all armed parties approaching the post excepting troops at drill, and reliefs or detachments of the guard. I claim they were neither reliefs nor detachments of the guard, for they were not mounted as a guard. Answer—There is nothing in the Manual of Guard Duty bearing on the point you raise. Our opinion, however, is that the details should be classed as troops at drill or detachments of the guard, and No. 1 should not turn out the guard.

INQUIRER asks: The gun detachment is posted in front of its place, as provided in Par. 75, Light Artillery Drill Regulations, 1896. There are but five privates and no caisson corporal. The gunner is on the right, Nos. 1 and 2 form the file on his left, No. 4 is a blank file next them, and Nos. 3 and 5 form the left file. The command is now given (par. 83): 1. Detachment, rear. 2. March. The gunner commands: 1. Detachment, 2. About. 3. Face. 4. Forward, and repeats the command, march. First—Should No. 3 step to his right; No. 5 to the rear, as provided in par. 90, and then the gunner and Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, oblique to their left and pass to the rear on the right hand side of the piece, leaving No. 5 to oblique to his right and pass alone on the left side of the piece. Second—Or should Nos. 3 and 5 stand fast after the command Face, while No. 4 steps into the temporary front rank, and should the gunner and Nos. 1, 2 and 4 oblique to their left and pass to the rear on the right hand side of the piece, leaving Nos. 3 and 5 to oblique to their right and pass on the left hand side of the piece. Third—The detachment is posted in the rear of the piece, there being present only the gunner and five caissoners as before. The command is: 1. Detachment Front. 2. March. (Par. 84.) Does No. 5 step back into the rear rank and No. 3 close to the right, as provided in Par. 91, so that No. 5 is the only man to pass to the front on the left. Fourth—Or do Nos. 3 and 5 keep their positions and pass to the front on the left of the piece, leaving the gunner and 1, 2 and 4 to pass to the front on the right of the piece. Answer—At the command "Detachment Rear," No. 3 close in to the right, covering No. 4, after facing about No. 5 steps into the new front rank, the gunner, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 oblique to the left slightly, No. 5 oblique to the right, upon uniting in rear of the piece No. 3 covers No. 5 upon facing about, No. 5 having stepped to the front rank on the left of No. 4. At the command "Detachment Front," No. 3 closes in to the right, covering No. 4. The gunner, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 oblique to the right, No. 5 oblique to the left; upon uniting in front, No. 3 covers No. 5 at the command "Right Dress."

H. V. writes: I enlisted Aug. 5, 1895; was discharged Aug. 5, 1898; re-enlisted Aug. 6, 1898; during the Spanish-American War I served in the United States. Now, am I entitled to one month's extra pay? Answer—You are entitled to one month's extra pay if your second enlistment was for the period of the war. If it was a "regular" enlistment for the usual term of years, you are not so entitled.

J. C. DeW. asks: In Paragraph 219, Infantry Drill Regulations, to form column of fours from column of files it is laid down that the men halt on reaching their positions and dress back to 44 inches. Should the pieces remain at the right shoulder, or should they be brought to the order on halting? Answer—To form column of fours from column of files, at the command "March" the leading file halts, the other files of the four oblique to the left and place themselves on the line; each file brings his piece to the order upon halting, the rear rank man falling back to 44 inches.

P. C.—You will find the information you desire concerning the different organizations of the Army, in the table of Army stations published in the Army and Navy each week. If you enlisted for the war only you are entitled to two months' extra pay.

CO. M, 10TH CAV.—Lieut. M. F. Eggleston, U. S. A., resigned June 7, 1890. We have not his present address, you may possibly learn it from the Adjutant General's Office at Washington, D. C.

SUBSCRIBER—CAVALRY.—We suggest you write to the Mayor of San Juan, P. R., and the Mayor of Havana, Cuba, for the information on civil matters which you desire.

J. C.—The address you wish is Major Asa Bird Gardner, U. S. Army, 126-137 Broadway, New York.

The interesting account of "The Battle of Trafalgar," first read by Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., on Feb. 1, 1898, before the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, appears as No. 4 in the eleventh volume of the papers of the society. "The Fight Between the Constitution and the Java," by Lieut. John C. Soley, U. S. N., retired, a paper first read March 1, 1892, is issued as No. 5 of Volume XI.

First Lieutenant of Infantry, commission bearing date February 2, 1901, desires transfer with First Lieutenant of Cavalry. Address Room 7, 1517 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

PROMOTIONS. Maj. Symonds' Tabular Series Grammar, Arithmetical, Geography, U. S. History—New editions just issued—50 cents each, postpaid; \$3.00 per set. W. H. Harrison, publisher, 61 East 24th St., N. Y. City.

Stops Diarrhoea and Stomach Cramps. Dr. Siegert's Genuine Imported Angostura Bitters.

## MARRIED.

MORGAN—KELLER.—At Fort Sam Houston, on June 26th, by Rev. Father Sheehan, Miss Anita LeBaun Keller, daughter of Col. Charles Keller, to Capt. John M. Morgan, 12th Cav. No cards.

STACEY—JORGENSEN.—At Cebu, P. I., April 27, 1901, Lieut. Cromwell Stacey, 19th Infantry, and Miss Marion Jorgensen.

STEINHAGEN—BELLIS.—At Annapolis, Md., June 8, 1901, Naval Cadet William H. Steinhagen, U. S. Navy, to Miss Eva Bellis, of Annapolis.

WOODRUFF—CRAIG.—At Manila, P. I., April 29, 1901, Lieut. Marlin Craig, U. S. A., and Miss Genevieve Woodruff, daughter of Col. C. A. Woodruff, U. S. A.

## DIED.

BATES.—At Annapolis, Md., June 30, 1901, Capt. G. T. Bates, U. S. M. C.

BOYD.—At Milwaukee, Wis., June 25, 1901, Mr. Frank Boyd, formerly a midshipman in the U. S. Navy.

BROADBENT.—At Port Townsend, Washington, June 1, 1901, Chief Engineer A. L. Broadbent, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service.

DOWNES.—In action in Southern Samar, P. I., June 1, 1st Lieut. Edward E. Downes, 1st U. S. Infantry.

GARDNER.—At Hammondsport, Steuben County, New York, April 25, 1901, Major Ezekiah Gardner, U. S. Army, retired, of pneumonia.

JAMES.—At Frankfort, Kentucky, June 15, 1901, Mrs. Mary A. James, mother-in-law of Capt. C. C. Todd, U. S. Navy.

MASON.—At Baltimore, Md., June 21, 1901, Md. John Thomson Mason, son-in-law of the late Alonzo C. Jackson, passed midshipman, U. S. Navy.

McCONNELL.—At St. Elizabeths, Washington, D. C., June 24th, Post Quartermaster Sergeant John McConnell, U. S. A., retired, aged 56 years. He served for many years in the 5th U. S. Cav., and leaves a widow and three children, who reside at 635 E. 135th Street, New York City.

ROWLAND.—At Louisville, Ky., June 29, 1901, Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Rowland, mother of Mrs. John Kemp Mizner.

SMITH.—At Baltimore, Md., July 5, 1901; Capt. Sebree Smith, Artillery Corps, U. S. A.

SMITH.—On June 27, 1901, at Binghamton, N. Y., Capt. Frederick R. Smith, U. S. N., retired.

VROOM.—At San Antonio, Texas, June 25, 1901, Margaret Wood, wife of Col. Peter D. Vroom, Inspector General, U. S. A., and daughter of Major Palmer G. Wood, 28th U. S. Inf.

WALKE.—At sea, June 20, 1901, Mr. Richard Walke, grandson of the late Rear Admiral Henry Walke, U. S. Navy.

WOOD.—At Pasadena, Cal., June 21, 1901, Louise Ashton Wood, aged 22 years, daughter of Mrs. C. E. and the late Col. William H. Wood.

ZELLER.—At New York City, June 29, 1901, Commander T. Zeller, U. S. N., retired.

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The Hydrocarbon Burner Co., of 197 Fulton street, New York, supplied the Baldwin-Ziegler Polar Expedition their 200 Camp Stoves and three-hole stoves supplied with ovens. The order was given the Hydrocarbon Burner Co., after a critical comparison of their outfit with the various other heating and cooking appliances now on the market, here and abroad. This company's latest output is an extension three-hole box top, made of cast iron galvanized. This top, which is 17x17, will allow cooking in three utensils at one and the same time, and being double, retains the heat. The legs, which are 9 inches high, are removable, enabling it to be stowed in very compact form, and provision is made for allowing the legs to be screwed to the floor for use aboard a yacht or houseboat. The three-hole top is heated by their Khotal Camp Stove, and the outfit of top and stove, is known as the "Khotal No. 261 Galvanized." Many campers have wished that they could have a gas range with them, and spend in shooting, fishing or otherwise enjoying himself, the time occupied in gathering wood and chopping it. Unfortunately, however, the best camp grounds are not usually in the immediate vicinity of a gas main. The Hydrocarbon Burner Co. have solved the difficulty, however, by their gas stove, in which the gas is generated from ordinary kerosene.

The term "goo-goo" that is a sort of ragtime phrase of endearment in the United States is, with a different spelling, common in the Philippines as a sobriquet for rebels. Thus we see in the Manila papers such expression as "Lombang burned by gugus," "six gugus were gathered in on last night's hike," etc. We make this explanation lest jealousy should creep into the heart of one reading that "Lieutenant yesterday came into camp with a gugus."

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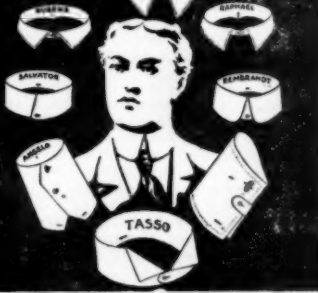
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## THE THOMPSON LOVING CUP.

We reproduce a photograph of the loving cup presented by the Battalion of Cadets at the Naval Academy to Col. Robert M. Thompson. The cup bears the following inscription: "Presented to Robert M. Thompson, Class of 1868, U. S. N. A., in token of the high esteem in which he is held by the Battalion of Naval Cadets, May 18th, 1901." An account of the ceremony of presentation was given in the Army and Navy Journal of June 15, Page 1026. It is a fitting expression of the affectionate esteem of the cadets for a man who has demonstrated in so many ways that contact with the hard and busy world has not dimmed the recollection of his boyhood enthusiasms.



## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

D. Appleton & Company have added to their "Town and Country Library," which now numbers 296 volumes, "A Royal Exchange," by J. MacLaren Cobban, a gentleman well known as the author of two excellent stories, "The King of Anderman" and "Pursued by Law." The present story, like the "King of Anderman," has a setting of Scottish scenery, in which appears as an exotic "H. R. H. Prince Hermann of Boeotia," who is occupying Ardunashiel Castle for the shooting season. The Prince also tries his hand at fishing, but is less successful than the Scottish lassie, who gets him, with little or no effort, into her landing net. It is a lively story and well worthy of a place in this excellent series of handy volumes for light reading.

"War's Brighter Side," published by the Appletons, is the story of "The Fireside," a newspaper edited by the correspondents with Lord Roberts's forces, March-April, 1900, told by Julian Ralph, one of the editors, with contributions by A. Conan Doyle, Rudyard Kipling and others, and a letter from Earl Roberts, whose likeness furnishes the frontispiece. Though the cover of the volume is yellow, it is very far from being classed with "yellow covered literature." The names of the contributors are sufficient evidence as to the character of the contents, which are not only of present interest but have a permanent value, as preserving in an agreeable form the interesting episodes in a war which becomes a part of English history. A dozen bright illustrations enliven the pages, which furnish as entertaining a literary olla podrida, to which varied talents contribute, as is to be found within two covers.

"Newyorkitis," by John H. Girdner, M. D., published by the Grafton Press, New York, is an essay on the peculiarities of a disease supposed to afflict New Yorkers, involving an inability to realize the existence of any point of view but their own, an exaggerated idea of their own and their city's importance, and a distortion of the moral sense which prevents any inquiry into a man's methods provided he is sufficiently successful. All may not agree with Dr. Girdner as to the extreme prevalence of this disease, and it seems possible that diseases of a like nature may be found epidemic in other localities. There is no doubt a tendency in New York to a species of cockneyism, and the New York point of view is so much more cosmopolitan than the American that it would be a very misleading guide as to national public sentiment, while it is so clearly in antagonism to the sentiment of the people of the State north of the Harlem River that there is constant friction between the two. As Dr. Girdner was an enthusiastic supporter and friend of W. J. Bryan in the last campaign, it may be that he is disgusted because New York would not take kindly to western populism. We have yet to find a new resident in a capital like New York, London or Paris, capital in the real sense irrespective of its political dignity, that at first did not condemn the local point of view and later come to adopt it himself, probably on the principle that a metropolitan judgment, though not infallible, is likely to be right on more subjects than is a judgment formed from a narrower point of view.

We have received, with the compliments of the Ansonia Brass & Copper Company, sole manufacturers of Tobin bronze, a copy of "The Yachtsman's Annual Guide and National Calendar" for 1901. In addition to much valuable information for navigators of the North Atlantic coast, it contains information of interest to every sailor, and reproductions of the flags of many yacht clubs and of the international signal code. It is

compiled by M. J. Kiley, of Boston, Mass., and published by the J. K. Waters Company, of that city.

George C. Comstock, Director of the Washington Observatory, and Professor of Astronomy in the University of Wisconsin, has published a "Text-book of Astronomy," which appears in a handsome dress, with abundant illustrations, as one of D. Appleton and Co.'s "Twentieth Century Text-books." As the purpose of the work is educational, much is omitted that might properly appear in a compendium of astronomy or a work for popular reading. It requires nothing for its elucidation but a watch and protractor, which last is furnished in a pocket at the end of the volume, and such apparatus as may be built by any one of fair mechanical talent. For those who may desire to pursue the study further, a brief bibliography of popular literature upon astronomy is added to the volume. There are four lithographic plates showing the northern and equatorial constellations, a map of Mars and the Pleiades, besides nine full page illustrations and 151 smaller cuts scattered through the handsomely printed pages.

The "Life of Sir James Nicholas Douglass, F. R. S., etc.," by Thomas Williams, published by Longmans, Green & Co., is the biography of a man devoted to a useful work. For many years he was engineer-in-chief to the Trinity House, the British institution having charge of the lighthouses, buoys and beacons in England, Wales, the Channel Islands and Gibraltar, and the licensing and supervision of pilots. The history of a man capable of executing the great work undertaken by such an institution in the interests of commerce and the safety of the seas is necessarily the history of a series of engineering feats as well as a personal record. Among the most notable of this engineer's successful undertakings was the construction of the present Eddystone Lighthouse, after the many failures of his predecessors and the temporary success of Smeaton's attempt. It was for the accomplishment of this work that Douglass was knighted. The biographer does not attempt a technical record of engineering matters, but gives an excellent description of their main points of interest, and a careful study of a genial and forceful character.

"Explorations in Alaska, 1890, for an All-American Overland Route from Cook Inlet, Pacific Ocean, to the Yukon," by 1st Lieut. Joseph S. Herron, 8th Cav., commanding the expedition, has been issued by the Adjutant General's Office. This report represents the earnest efforts of a small party in unknown regions against extraordinary obstacles, deserted by guides, caught by winter, deprived of transportation, and hampered by scarcity of food. This is the full report of which we gave a synopsis at the time of its receipt by the War Department.

A very useful little work to Guardsmen at this season of the year is that on "Field Exercises and Problems in Minor Tactics," by Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, Inspector-General U. S. V., major 4th U. S. Infantry, whose headquarters are at St. Paul, Minn. There are 12 different problems given, as well as memoranda of instructions, hints, and a form for a battalion commander's report.

"Norman Holt," by Gen. Charles King, published by the G. W. Dillingham Company, New York, is a story of the Army of the Cumberland, showing the development of character under the stress of the troublous times on the borderland between North and South. The hero is the favorite son of a Kentucky family, who has been withdrawn from West Point by his high-spirited father owing to a reprimand he has received for duelling. Yet his stay at the Point has been long enough to inspire him with patriotism, and at the outbreak of war he gives up his family ties to serve the Union, his father

and brother joining the Confederate Army. He sees much gallant fighting, and owing to the persecutions of a rival for the affections of the girl he loves, gets into serious trouble. His own strength of character and the warm support of his friends bring him to final vindication and to success in his love affair, and the close of the war reunites him to his family. In returning to the time of the Civil War for his plot, General King is again on the field of his most brilliant successes, and has written a thoroughly interesting story.

John Wiley and Sons, New York, have recently published the first volume of "A Treatise on Electro-Magnetic Phenomena and on the Compass and its Deviations Aboard Ship, Mathematical, Theoretical and Practical," by Commander G. A. Lyons, U. S. N.

## FALL OF PRIVATE ARAM JACKSON.

Wearily dedicated to the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and to the dessicated, immaculate Members of Congress who voted against the sale of beer in the Post Exchange; and, also, tearfully beseeching both to a closer study of their Burns and their Bible, viz:—

"Guid folks, these maxims make a rule,  
An' lump them a' together,  
The Rigid Righteous is a fool,  
The Rigid Wise another."

See Eccles. ch. vii., ver. 16.

I never was no drinking man,  
Nor no teetotler, too,  
But takes a glass o' beer at times  
Exactly same as you.  
I never ha' be'en drunk or jailed,  
An' brand o' crime or shame  
Has never reddened on my cheek,  
Or fastened to my name.

'Twas arter heavy marchin' drill,  
An' blowin' like a steer,  
I walked up to the Post Exchange  
To get a glass o' beer;  
The Sergeant sourly sized me up,  
An' then, in accents rough—  
"Clear out o' here! We do not keep  
Sech vile Satanic stuff."

Now, I can lift my voice in prayer,  
An' warble out a psalm,  
As good as any holy Joe—  
Altho' no saint I am;  
But when I'm caked with sweat an' dust,  
An' thirsty as a clam,  
I like beer better than a hymn—  
Altho' no drunk I am.

I quit the Fort an' stepped across  
To Gilligan's saloon,  
A pleasant word, a foamin' stein,  
Relieved my troubles soon;  
An' with, "S'long," I left the bar,  
But out spoke Mr. G.,  
"Hold on, me lad, come back an' have  
Another one on me."

I stopped, returned—that beer was good!  
An' drained the friendly glass,  
Then set 'em up again, o' course—  
A man can do no less;  
But what all happened afterwards  
I can't remember clear,  
Except that I was delooged in  
Niaragas o' beer.

"There goes fust call. Retreat be damned!  
We'll paint the town to-night."  
I switched to whiskey later on,  
Got mixed up in a fight.  
Blew in my two months' hard earned pay,  
An' staggerin' home at last,  
I promptly hit the guard house, an'—  
The Major done the rest.

"J'Accuse"—  
'Twas you, O Christian women,  
Who have doused me in the slime;  
An' you, O Christian Congress,  
Were abettors o' the crime.  
So, dally, Lord, in Thy good name,  
Hell-fire is fed an' fanned  
By men an' women "who do not know,  
An' will not understand."

WILL STOKES,  
U. S. Marine Corps.

The reason for abolishing the Atlantic transport service under the Quartermaster's Department of the Army appears to have been to secure economy by cutting off the numerous applications for free transportation. In this line is the recent requirements that civilian employees desiring transportation for their families to the Philippines must make application through the Headquarters of the Division of the Philippines. Fifty buildings for quartering civilian employees and their families are to be built at Manila.

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## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

## DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A.  
 District of Porto Rico.—Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, U. S. V. Headquarters, San Juan, P. R.  
 Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.  
 Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila, Major General A. R. Chaffee  
 The Division of the Philippines is divided into four departments as follows:  
 Dept. of Northern Luzon.—Major Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. A. Address Manila.  
 Dept. of Southern Luzon.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A. Address Manila, P. I.  
 Dept. of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. A. Headquarters at Iloilo, Island of Panay. Address Manila, P. I.  
 Dept. of Mindanao and Jolo.—Brig. Gen. W. A. Kobbe, U. S. A. Headquarters at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao. Address Manila.  
 Department of Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. Vols. (Brig. Gen., U. S. A.)  
 Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.  
 Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks. Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.  
 Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.  
 Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A., in temporary command.  
 Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., in temporary command.  
 Department of Alaska.—Headquarters, Fort St. Michael. Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.  
 Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio. Col. James N. Whealan, 12th Cav.

## ENGINEERS.

Engineer Regiment.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. and M. Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y.; M. West Point.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A and B. Fort Myer, Va.; C, Havana, Cuba; D, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; E, F, H and I, in Philippines. Address Manila.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; G, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Fort Meade, So. D.  
 2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba. I, K, L and M, Pasa Caballos, Cuba.  
 3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.  
 4th Cav.—Ordered from Manila to United States. Address for the present San Francisco, Cal.  
 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila, P. I.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E, Fort Grant, Ariz.; G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; H, Fort Duchesne, Utah.  
 6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.  
 7th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.  
 8th Cav.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; F and H, Santiago, Cuba; G, Guantanamo, Cuba; A, Fort Reno, Okla.; B and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Sill, Okla.  
 9th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila.  
 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, L and M, Manzanillo, Cuba; B, D, I and K, Holquin, Cuba; Cos. E, F, G and H, Manila.  
 11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops, E, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C, D, F and G, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.  
 12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; A, B and C, Fort Clark, Texas; D, Fort Bliss, Texas; E, Fort McIntosh, Texas.  
 13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops, B, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Meade, South Dakota; A and C, Fort Assinaboine, Montana.  
 14th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.  
 15th Cav.—Headquarters and K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; E and F, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; H, Yosemite National Park, address Wawona, Cal.; I, Se-

quoia National Park, Cal.; A, B, C, D and G, Manila.

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

## Coast Artillery.

1st Co., Fort Dade, Fort Tampa, Fla.; 2d Co., Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 3d and 10th Cos., Sullivan Island, S. C.; 4th Co., Jackson Barracks, La.; 5th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 6th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 7th and 9th Cos., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 8th Co., Fort Morgan, Ala.  
 11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.  
 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba; 25th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d and 33d Cos., ordered from Manila to United States; 36th Co. in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.  
 35th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Wash.; 36th Co., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; 37th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 38th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 39th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 41st Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 42nd Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.  
 43rd Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 44th Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 45th Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 46th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 47th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 48th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 49th Co., Fort Hunt, Va.; 50th Co., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 51st and 52d Cos., Fort Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 53rd and 54th Cos., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.  
 55th, 53d and 57th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 56th Cos., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 57th and 59th, San Juan, P. R.; 58th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 59th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 70th and 71st Cos., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.  
 67th and 68th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 69th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d, Fort Porter, N. Y.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Preble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 97th, Fort Adams, R. I.

## Field Artillery.

First Battalion, ordered from Manila to the United States; 2d Bat., Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 3d Bat., Havana, Cuba; 4th Bat., Washington Barracks, D. C.; 5th Bat., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 6th Bat. and 7th Bat., Fort Riley, Kas.; 8th Bat. ordered from Manila to the United States.  
 9th Bat., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., Manila; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th and 13th Bats., ordered from Manila to the United States; 14th and 15th Bats., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Riley, Kans.; 17th, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 18th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 19th and 20th, Fort Riley, Kans.; 21st, Fort Sheridan, Ill.  
 Bands.—1st, Sullivan Island, S. C.; 2d, Havana, Cuba; 3d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 6th, Manila; 7th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 8th, Fort Columbus, N. Y.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 2d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, A, B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.; D, Columbus Bks., O.  
 3d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 4th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 5th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 6th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 7th Inf.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A and K, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and I, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; G, Fort Lisicum, Alaska; E, Fort Egbert, Alaska; F and L, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. C, D, H and M, Address Manila.  
 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; A and C, Fort Snelling, Minn.; B, Fort Yates, N. D.; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.  
 9th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, except Co. B, which is in Pekin, and should be addressed China via San Francisco, Cal.  
 10th Inf.—Headquarters and E, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, in Philippines, address Manila; F, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; H, Fort Niobrara, Neb.  
 11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F and H, Ponce, P. R.  
 12th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

13th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, ordered from Manila to the United States; A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Address Manila; E and G, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; F, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; H, Fort Porter, N. Y.

16th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

17th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, ordered from Manila to the United States; Cos. A and D, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B, Fort Mason, Cal.; C, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

19th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

20th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

21st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

22d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, ordered from Manila to United States; Co. I, Fort Wingate, N. M.; L, Fort Douglas, Utah; K, Fort Russell, Wyo.; M, Fort Logan, Colo.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Skaguay, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment in Philippines. Address Manila.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

27th Inf.—Hdqs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort McPherson, Ga.

28th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

30th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

## VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

41st, 43d and 47th, address San Francisco, Cal., where regiments are or en route for muster out.

Porto Rican Regt.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, San Juan, P. R. E, F, G, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

Squadron of Philippine Cavalry.—Address Manila, P. I.

Dates of muster out of Volunteer Regiments at San Francisco, Cal.: 11th Cav., March 13; 26th Inf., May 13; 27th Inf., April 1; 28th Inf., May 1; 29th Inf., May 10; 30th Inf., April 3; 32d Inf., May 8; 33d Inf., April 17; 34th Inf., April 17; 35th Inf., May 2; 36th Inf., March 16; 37th Inf., Feb. 20; 38th Inf., May 6; 45th, June 3; 46th, May 31; 31st, June 18; 33rd, June 30th; 40th, June 24; 42d, June 27; 44th, 48th and 49th, June 30th.

A particularly tasteful building at the Pan-American Exposition, and one sure to attract the attention of visitors, is that in which the wares of Walter Baker & Co., Limited, manufacturers of chocolate and cocoa, are displayed. The building is 40 feet square and nearly 100 feet high, somewhat resembling a Chinese pagoda in appearance, with a tall central tower and four small towers at the corners. The exhibit covers specimens of the different varieties of crude cocoa and the products manufactured therefrom. The Walter Baker Company was established in 1780, 121 years ago, and they announce that their Buffalo display surpasses anything ever done in that line before.

M. Jules Camben, French Ambassador at Washington, at a luncheon given in his honor at the Chicago Club recently, said: "I do not believe the man who tells me that trade relations and business exigency will prevent future wars among the civilized nations. It is intellect that will stop them and intellect alone. Education makes for peace more than all the business in the world."

So many lies have been told about the government protection of rice in Manila, that it is interesting to note in the Manila "New American" of May 18, that when it was found that houses used for questionable purposes were on land under government control they were promptly closed.



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MANILA'S SANITARY CENSUS.

The first accurate and complete census of Manila was finished on May 3, by Lieut. Harry L. Gilchrist, who has been conducting the work under direction of Major F. A. Meacham since Jan. 25, 1901. Such discrepancies are shown between it and the previous census that it is generally conceded the preceding one was erroneous. For example, the former census gave Manila's population as 151,477 of which 8,852 were Chinese. Lieutenant Gilchrist's census, however, shows the figures to be 244,732 and of this number 51,567 are Chinese. The sanitary census gives the total population in the following figures: Filipinos, 181,361; Chinese, 51,567; Americans, 8,562; Spaniards, 2,382; other nationalities, 900. These figures do not include those in the Army.

The aggregate of buildings is 18,463. That the census was exhaustive is shown by this tabulation of animals: Dogs, 6,311; cats, 6, 690; pigs, 2, 237; horses, 10,387; carabaos, 906; cows, 227; sheep, 1,222; deer, 23; elephants, 2; kangaroo, 2; bascumarata, 1; white rats, 3; leopards, 3; tigers, 5; donkeys, 49; mules, 23; bear 1; goats, 129; monkeys, 255; rabbits, 23; moose, 3. The ducks number 1,222, so the Manila "Times" tells, but never a word is said about the game cocks. This is strictly a sanitary census which ought to prove of incalculable value. The taking of the census was no easy task. Great difficulty was experienced with the Chinese, who had to be counted at night when sleeping. Similar difficulty was experienced with the native population, a large number of whom were quite ignorant of their own names.

In addition to the statistics, Lieutenant Gilchrist prepared a huge map to scale, marking on it all streets, houses and their class and condition, numbers and number of occupants. This map was drawn by him personally and is so large that it will have to be separated into six big sections.

The Manila "Times" does not stint its praise of this officer's work. It says: "Dr. Gilchrist has performed a record work in compiling this first and accurate census of Manila, and the real benefit of his work can hardly be estimated and will be only fully appreciated in the future when its use comes into practice in the sanitary work of the city. Lieutenant Gilchrist has finished his difficult and stupendous task considerably earlier than he had expected to, due to his relief from duty with this Division and transfer to California. The orders for his transfer were received when his task was but half completed, but on request he volunteered to remain until he could finish it. An extension of time was granted him for duty here, and he was relieved from all other duties that he could devote all his time to the sanitary census."

The "Times" says: "It is to Major Meacham's credit that he did not assign any of his officers to this task until he was properly equipped and otherwise prepared to carry it through in a thorough and systematic manner. From what we know of Major Meacham, he is a thoroughly practical official."

CUPID'S RECRUITS FOR LUZON.

We publish the following letter of a young woman school teacher of Kansas on her way to the Philippines, where she is to teach, to one of her chums, as a warning to our handsome officers in the archipelago. Several hundred teachers are to invade the islands, and as many officers are now prominent in educational affairs, it is not at all unlikely that they will be brought into contact with the bright-eyed instructors that are on their way there. If many of the shirtwaist brigade destined

for educational service in Luzon have the same sentimental ideas as "Maxie's" friend, it's dollars to cents that the verb "amo" will receive extensive conjugation out there and that numerous engagements will prove that the parties have stopped at the first person, plural, present tense—we love. This is the letter that has inspired these romantic forebodings:

"Dear Maxie: Yes, it is true that I have signed a contract to teach three years in the Philippines, and that contract looks pretty big and horrid to me now, for papa says the Government will hold me to it, whatever happens. But I don't believe the Government would force a girl to keep on teaching if one of those brave, noble colonels or captains asked it to let her off, so he could—oh, you sly thing! You know what we talked about. Anyway, I am going, and if I come back with a military title to my name won't you pokey things envy me? Your own, CALLY."

We hope that it will not be inferred from this that no subalterns need apply. General Sherman used to contend that lieutenants ought not to be allowed to marry, but so long as our starry banner floats over "the land of the free and the home of the brave," subalterns will be a law unto themselves in this matter.

NEW PRECAUTIONS IN HOSPITAL.

Surgeon General Wyman has issued a general circular to medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service, calling special attention to the importance of insects as factors in conveying diseases. The circular says there is no longer doubt as to the relation of the mosquito to malarial diseases and to filariasis. "According to Simond," it says, "plague is transmitted from the rat to man by the flea. The infection of typhoid fever and, to a certain extent, cholera may be conveyed by flies. Medical officers are directed to place mosquito nettings over the beds of communicable diseased patients." Hospitals are to be thoroughly protected by fly screens at all openings, particular attention being paid to the kitchen, dining room and protection of the food. Sulphur fumigation is given as the best method of killing insects in a large room.

Major Lewis E. Goodier, who has been serving with the 38th U. S. Infantry in the Philippines, and who has been appointed a judge advocate in the Army, is well qualified for his duties. He is a graduate of Yale and a lawyer of ability. His National Guard career began in the old Utica Citizens' Corps, when it entered the National Guard. He became captain of the 44th, and in 1898 was promoted to the command of a battalion. He served on the commission which revised the military code a number of years ago, of which Major General Roe and Brigadier General Butt were members. During the war with Spain he went as captain of Company E, 1st New York Volunteers. Later he became major and lieutenant colonel of the 203d Regiment, under Colonel Sanger. He was appointed major of the 38th when that regiment was organized at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for service in the Philippines. Major Goodier is a native of Utica, N. Y.

Press despatches announce that, at Portsmouth, on June 19, the British Lords of the Admiralty inspected an apparatus designed to destroy submarine torpedo boats. The destroyer Star Fish, which was fitted up for the experiment, carried a projecting forty-two foot boom, to which was attached an outrigger torpedo charged with thirty-two pounds of gun-cotton. A submerged barrel represented a submarine boat. The Star Fish steamed past, and when within striking distance the boom was dropped in such a manner that it and the outrigger were

driven downward. The torpedo was fired by electricity and the barrel and boom were blown to pieces. It is calculated that the explosion would have wrecked anything within a radius of twenty yards, and it is explained that the rapid motion of the Star Fish saves it from injury.

A correspondent writing from Bangued, Abra, P. I., says: "The friends of Major H. H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf., will be glad to learn that he is in command of his regiment, 'the old Fifth' (General Miles's regiment). He is also Military Governor of Abra, and largely through his efforts the Villamors—Blas and Juab—have surrendered with their following. Colonel Comba started the ball rolling, but it was hard pushing, so hard that when the Colonel left for home, late in March, it looked, for a while, as though the insurrection would never end. But with the advent of more troops, renewed activity, etc., success rewarded the combined efforts of all."

Washington advices report that the United States Government has decided to return to China the \$375,000 in silver bullion taken from the salt tax Yamen in Tien-Tsin by American troops. This bullion was deposited in a bank in China and a check covering the amount sent to the Treasury Department in Washington. Under the terms of settlement China is to pay the United States \$25,000,000 indemnity, and the authorities here regard it as unfair to keep the money seized as a military measure. When the peace negotiations have been concluded the Government will arrange to return the bullion.

The following list of patents granted June 25 is sent by Wilkinson & Fisher, counsellors at law and solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.: Cartridge-carrier, E. T. Gibson; firearm, automatic, G. Roth and C. Kriuka; gun joint-pin, W. H. Gates; gun-sight, telescopic, A. Swasey; ordnance, sighting, R. W. Smith; projectile, A. F. Croom; propeller, I. Lehman; propeller-shafts, means for preventing breaking of, F. M. Gasparini; propeller, vessel, H. V. B. Parker; ship's log, J. C. Coombs and A. N. McGray; ships, building, A. Lambie; vessel-hulls, apparatus for cleaning, M. A. and A. L. Stump.

The China Merchants' Company, owner of the premises at Tien-Tsin at first occupied by the U. S. Marines, and afterward by General Liscum's command as barracks, has completed its claim against the Government for valuables which it avers were carried off by the marines. The total is 400,000 taels. The company alleges that the premises, being part of the foreign concession, were willingly lent for military necessities, but that they were not subject to looting, as would have been the case if they had been in the Chinese city.

This item recently appeared in a Manila paper: "A soldiers' lunch counter was opened on May 1 at 198 Calle Nueva Ermita, where all soldiers can obtain coffee, ten, chocolate, sandwiches, buns, pie, etc., at the very reasonable price of 10 cents Mex., for each article. The counter will be open from 5 to 9 every work day evening and is not being run for a money maker, but to give the soldiers a place to pleasantly spend their evenings." Is this intended as a new substitute for the canteen?

H. M. S. S. Centurion and Glory came into collision in Chinese waters on April 17, but neither ship was severely damaged. The Centurion, in a very strong ebb tide and heavy swell, swerved broadside on and dragged her anchors.

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